The New-York Times.

VOL. XIX.......NO. 5812. NEW-YORK, MONDAY, MAY 9, 1870. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

TELEGRAMS.

Peaceful Vote Throughout the French Empire Yesterday.

A Large Majority Against the Plebiscitum in Paris.

Military Precautions for the Preservation of Order.

Austrian Leadership in Opposition to the Papal Programme.

Great Destruction of Property by Hail in Philadelphia.

THE PLEBISCITUM.

The Vote in France—Military Precautions to Preserve Order—Prosecutions and Arrests—The Vote of Paris 54,000 against the Government.

PARIS, May 8—Noon.—The Prefect of Police issued this morning the following proclamation:

"Rumors, alarming for the public peace, circulate in several parts of the capital, and disorders are predicted as sure to follow the counting of the vote. The Prefect of Police, therefore, deems it his duty to warn the citizens that the most efficacious measures have been taken to repress with energy and promptitude every attempt at sedition. The Prefect invites all good citizens to keep away from places where criminal attempts may be made, and thus aid those specially charged with insuring respect for persons and property."

PROGRESS OF THE VOTE.

PARIS, May 8—6 P. M.—The voting on the plebiscitum is completed, and the counting has commenced. Great military precautions were taken, and the city has been quiet all day. Dispatches from the departments report all quiet. Semi-official journals anticipate disturbances to-night or to-morrow, but nothing has occurred up to the present hour to confirm their fears. All the election committees are assembled at their places of meeting, and will remain there all night to receive the returns from the Provinces. Polls were opened in the barracks, and nearly all the soldiers in and around the city cast their votes, but no civilian was admitted to witness the voting.

THE PLOT—POLITICAL PROSECUTIONS.

The Police continue, unremittingly, their search for parties implicated in the alleged conspiracy, and many arrests were made today....M. LISSAGARAY has been condemned to one year's imprisonment and a fine of 2,000 francs, for making violent speeches at political meetings. Other persons have received similar sentences for inflammatory speeches in the Provinces, where many journals have been seized, and several condemned to heavy penalties. A large number of arrests have also been made in the departments. GUSTAVE FLOURENS is still in London.

EXCITEMENT—AN ESTIMATE OF THE VOTE.

PARIS, May 8—11 o'clock P. M.—The people have assembled in immense crowds in the boulevards and other parts of the city. The agitation is very great, but there has yet been no conflict with the Police or troops. Nothing definite as to the result of the vote is known at this hour; but it is roughly estimated that the city has given 120,000 votes against and 107,000 for the *plebiscitum*. In the departments, as far as heard from, the great majority have voted in the affirmative.

MILITARY PRECAUTIONS.

The precautions against an outbreak are doubled. A strong military guard has been stationed around the Tuileries. The *Place du Conservatoire* and the *Place des Arts-et-Métiers* are occupied by troops, and the *Place des Invalides* is filled with cavalry. Fresh troops from the Camp of St. Maur arrived in Paris to-night.

THE FIRST RETURNS.

PARIS, May 8—Midnight.—The vote on the plebiscitum in the City of Paris, with one section only to hear from, is as follows:

Yes	126,770
No	183,881

The city remains tranquil. A few returns from the surrounding provinces foot up as follows:

Yes	106,836
No	30,310

EUROPE.

Austrian Opposition to Rome—The Spanish Prelates and the Constitution—Germany—Mr. Bright's Seat in the English Cabinet.

VIENNA, May 8.—The reply of Cardinal ANTONELLI to Baron VON BEUST's note of Feb. 10, has been received. The Cardinal holds to the position taken by the Court of Rome, and exhibits annoyance at the spectacle of Austria leading the opposition among the Powers.

MADRID, May 8.—In reply to Deputies to the Cortes the Ministers of Justice and Finance declare that the State will no longer pay salaries of those Bishops who refuse to take the oath to the new Constitution; but the Government cannot displace the Bishops because it did not appoint them.

BERLIN, May 8.—King WILLIAM closed the session of the Zollverein Parliament with a speech from the throne. He returned thanks for the ratification of treaties with Mexico and the Hawaiian Islands, and congratulated the members on the work accomplished. The King today formally received the Chinese Embassy.

LONDON, May 8.—The *Observer* revives the rumor of the retirement of Mr. BRIGHT from the Ministry, and mentions Mr. MUNDELLA as his probable successor.

A Steamer Sunk, with the Captain, Mate and their Families—The Mordaunt Divorce Suit—The Phillips Case—British Parliament.

LONDON, May 7.—The steamer *Earl of Elgin* was sunk, having collided with an unknown vessel. The Captain, mate and their families were lost. Only seven of those who were on board escaped death....The decision in the Mordaunt divorce case is ready, but will not be delivered until the next term of the Court....The death of Dr. SIMPSON, of Edinburgh, revives the controversy respecting the invention of chloroform. ....PHILLIPS, the alleged defaulter, who was arrested at Queenstown, on the arrival of the *Idaho*, (on board which steamer he was a passenger,) has had a preliminary examination, and been remanded to await the testimony of Capt. CUTTING, of the *Idaho*. It is reported that Capt. CUTTING died today. One story is that he committed suicide today in Liverpool. He resigned after the last trip of the *Idaho* to engage in some mercantile pursuit.... The new steam-ship *Sidonian*, for the Anchor Line, was successfully launched at Glasgow to-day....In the House of Commons, last evening, the Irish Land bill was discussed in committee until the hour of adjournment. Many amendments were introduced, debated and rejected. Mr. PALMER's amendment restricting the application of the improvement clause to tenancies created under this bill, provoked an unusually long and interesting discussion. At length, on division, the amendment was rejected by 80 majority. The clause was then adopted. The Committee rose, progress was reported, and the House at 2 o'clock, adjourned.

Murder of an Austrian Prince in Russia—The Austrian Cabinet—Prussia and the Pope—Rebel Victory in China.

ST. PETERSBURG, May 7.—Prince L. D. ARENBERG, an attaché of the Austrian Legation in this city, was murdered today. His mutilated body was found in his own room this morning. The assassin is unknown.

VIENNA, May 7.—The commercial treaty with Guatemala has been ratified and signed by the Austrian Government....Herr PETRINO has exchanged places with Herr WIDERMANN in the Cabinet. The former takes the portfolio of the National Defences, and the latter that of Agriculture.

LONDON, May 7.—The Prussian Consul at Rome, Herr D'ARNHIM, has delivered a dispatch to Cardinal ANTONELLI, strongly supporting the remonstrance of NAPOLEON....Dispatches just received state that the defeat of the Imperial army at Shansi, in the north of China, which was before reported, is fully confirmed.

CUBA.

The Trial and Execution of Gen. Goicouria—Expeditious Vengeance.

HAVANA, May 7.—The steamer *Triunfo* arrived here last night, bringing the Cuban Gen. GOICOURIA under a strong guard of naval officers. GOICOURIA was immediately taken to the jail, where a "verbal" Court-martial was assembled for the purpose of trying him. The Court sentenced him to be garroted, and he was then placed in the capilla. At 6 o'clock this morning he was taken to Principe Fort, and at 8 o'clock garroted. An immense concourse of persons assembled on the heights of Principe. The General remained gentlemanly and firm to the last.

AUSTRALASIA.

Arrival of the Idaho at San Francisco—Australian News—The War in New-Zealand—Withdrawal of British Troops.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 8.—The steamer *Idaho* arrived today from Honolulu, bringing the first direct Australian mail. The *Idaho* connected at Honolulu with the steamer *Wonga-Wonga*, from Sydney, and is full of passengers. The latest advices from Sydney are to the 26th of March, and from Auckland to the 4th of April. The *Idaho* brings 318 passengers from Australia, nearly all of whom are en route for England; and a very large mail from New South Wales and New-Zealand. Twenty of the passengers by the *Wonga-Wonga* remained at Honolulu, for the reason that the accommodations of the *Idaho* were insufficient. The North Transportation Company propose having faster steamers on the Honolulu route immediately, and hereafter no inconvenience or delay will occur. The *Wonga-Wonga* is to be followed by the *City of Adelaide* and the *City of Melbourne*, which have been chartered by Mr. HALL, who was formerly United States Consul at Sydney, and who has obtained a subsidy from the New-Zealand Government.

VICTORIA.

A political crisis prevailed in Victoria. Minister MCPHERSON had been twice defeated during one day, and it was thought certain that he would resign. Mr. MCCULLOUGH, the Ex-Premier of Victoria, had been knighted. Bids had been tendered and accepted for the construction of an additional fifty-six miles of the Government railroad, for $1,605,000. ROBERT GLADSTONE, a nephew of the English Premier, had been killed by a fall from a horse. The Victoria Legislature had voted a pension £1,000 yearly to the widow of Ex-Gov. DARLING.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

The general elections were progressing. A portion of the Government surveying party had returned to Adelaide from Carpentaria, and had made a favorable report of their labors.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

Great floods had prevailed on the eastern coast of Australia, causing immense destruction of property and the loss of many lives. The gales had been very heavy, and numerous shipwrecks had been reported. Police-Magistrate FAUCETT had been committed for killing a drunken man. The estate of Hon JOHN ROBERTSON, late Premier, had been sequestrated. His liabilities amounted to $1,280,000. The political affairs of New South Wales were unimportant. The Legislature was in session.

QUEENSLAND.

The construction of a telegraph line through Queensland, to connect with the Singapore cable, would be immediately commenced. The sugar and cotton crops in Queensland had been seriously damaged by heavy floods.

NEW-ZEALAND.

The following intelligence is published in the Auckland papers of April 2:

Major ROPATA attacked Maraetupa, and captured it after one hour's engagement. The garrison were taken prisoners by the Major. Nineteen of the enemy were killed and three hundred captured. The balance escaped. The rebel chief TEKOOTI had succeeded in eluding his pursuers, and retreated to the fastnesses of the Urimera country. The Government had retained the services of the friendly natives of New-Zealand to continue the pursuit. All of the English soldiers have been withdrawn from New-Zealand. The gold yield continued good throughout the colony.

Immorality in Boston—Cyprians Arrested—Seddons, the Pugilist.

BOSTON, May 8.—The City Police last night made a wholesale raid upon night-walkers, and arrested nearly 100 women and young girls. Some were able to give bail, but most of them are held in confinement for examination to-morrow morning....GEO. SEDDONS, the pugilist, who was recently arrested in St. Louis, was brought here last night on a requisition of Gov. CLAFLIN, on an old indictment for leaving the State to engage in a prize-fight at Isle of Shoals. SEDDONS was arrested at the time but forfeited his bail.

Drowning Accident—A Father and Two Sons Lost.

HUDSON, N. Y., May 8.—ROBERT DECKER, formerly doorkeeper to the State Assembly, and his two sons, residents of Greenport, near this city, were drowned in the river at Oak Hill Station, opposite Catskill, this morning about sunrise. The youngest son was gathering flood-wood when he fell overboard. His father and brother attempted to rescue him, and they were all drowned. The three bodies were recovered soon after. Coroner VOSBURGH, of this city, held an inquest, and a verdict of "accidental drowning" was rendered.

Burning of the Steam-boat Shippan at Stamford.

STAMFORD, Conn., May 8.—The steam-boat *Shippan*, running between Stamford and New-York, took fire at her dock in Stamford at 10 o'clock last night. Before she could be hauled off the fire communicated to the freight-house, which was filled with freight. Most of it was removed, but the boat and building were entirely destroyed. The boat was built five years ago, at a cost of $70,000, and was insured for $40,000. The freight-house was built this Spring, and was uninsured.

A GREAT HAIL-STORM.

Destruction of Glass in Philadelphia—The Continental Hotel Windows a Complete Wreck—Fruit Trees Destroyed—A Rush for Glaziers.

PHILADELPHIA, May 8.—About 3 o'clock this afternoon the most destructive hail-storm ever known here passed over the city from northwest to southeast. For nearly thirty minutes there was a continuous fall of hail-stones, from the size of a pea to six and seven inches in circumference. The damage done greatly exceeds that of the great hail-storm of September, 1868. The greatest force of the storm was along Broad-street and in the southern section of the city. On the south side of Chestnut-street above Eighth, hardly a pane of glass is left. On Broad-street, many churches had their stained glass windows destroyed. The front of the Continental Hotel, as far as the windows are considered, is a perfect wreck. The loss may be computed by thousands of dollars. Reports from the outskirts state that there is an almost total destruction of fruit trees, which were just in blossom. At 9 o'clock to-night the hail still remained in piles in the streets.

SECOND DISPATCH.

The hail-storm seems to have expended its fury in and around this city. It did not extend across the Delaware River to Camden, and dispatches from the interior say there was no hail there. Many of the hotels are greatly damaged, especially the Bingham House, on the corner of Eleventh and Market streets, the windows being shattered in the whole front. People in all sections of the city are giving orders to glaziers this evening for repairs, as they know there will be a rush on the trade to-morrow.

THE WEST.

Judgment in Favor of the St. Louis School Authorities for $100,000—No Democratic State Ticket to be Nominated in Missouri.

ST. LOUIS, May 8.—The Circuit Court yesterday gave judgment in favor of the Public School Commissioners against the Lindell heirs, for thirty-five acres of land just outside of the city limits, worth over $100,000. ....The *Times* this morning states that at a meeting of the Democratic State Central Committee recently held here, it was decided not to hold a State Convention for the nomination of a State ticket, and the Chairman of the Committee has been authorized to publish an address giving the reason for such action. The *Times* also states that a number of Radical office-holders, both Federal and State, have been in session here for the purpose of effecting an organization to defeat, at the Fall election, the suffrage amendment to the State Constitution passed by the Legislature last Winter.

Decoration Day—Preparations for the Day in St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, May 8.—At a meeting of the former officers and soldiers of the volunteer army last night preliminary arrangements were made for decorating the graves of Union soldiers at Jefferson Barracks, and other cemeteries, on the 30th of May. The various Committees were appointed, and an invitation was extended to the citizens generally to participate in the ceremonies.

Railroad Matters—Alleged Revenue Fraud in Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, May 7.—JAY GOULD reached here last night. His presence here, soon after the New-York Central party, has caused some anxiety. It is reported, today, that the representatives of the New-York Central were here endeavoring to make terms with the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railroad for more intimate business connection with that road, on account of some disturbance of the relations of the Central with the Little Miami Road. Rumor further says that JAY GOULD is here to prevent any arrangement with the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Road, and that he threatens to build a road from Cincinnati to Dayton if his wishes are not gratified. Whether this is true or not, there is doubtless something important in the wind. The impression is gaining ground that the three great roads will not always be content with two routes into Cincinnati....Col. THOMAS R. ROBBINS, former inspector of spirits under the Revenue laws, was arrested today, charged with affixing fraudulent brands and using fraudulent certificates of whisky inspection, and conspiring with S. N. FOWLER and others to defraud the Government. The offenses are charged in 1867-'68, and the spirits involved amount to from 50,000 to 70,000 gallons, upon which the tax at that time was $2 per gallon. The Government seems to have been working up the case for some time, and is armed with considerable documentary evidence. ROBBINS was released on bail for hearing next week.

Base-Ball—The Red Stockings at Home.

CINCINNATI, May 8.—Considerable preparation was made for a fitting reception to the Red Stockings at the grounds yesterday on their return from the South, but the weather materially interfered. The Club, however, played a game with a picked nine, which resulted in a victory for the former by a score of 50 to 11.

Violent Storm in Missouri—Buildings Blown Down in Kansas City.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., May 7.—During a violent storm last night a large three-story unoccupied building, on the corner of Third and Wyandotte streets, belonging to ELMIRA CASE, was blown down. The loss was $10,000. There was no insurance. Almost immediately after, a four-story block, on the corner of Third and Delaware streets, owned and occupied by AIKEN, DUBOIS & Co., leather and saddlery dealers, fell with a tremendous crash, burying the stock, which was valued at $55,000. The loss on the building is $16,000, and the insurance, $14,000. There was nobody in either building.

THE SOUTH.

The Southern Baptist Convention—Co-operation with Northern Baptists.

LOUISVILLE, May 8.—In the Southern Baptist Convention yesterday Rev. Dr. JETER, of Virginia, offered a resolution to refer to a Committee the subject of co-operation of Baptists North and South, and Committee to report whether any, and if any, what action should be taken in the premises by the Convention. After a long and spicy debate the resolution was adopted by a large majority, and a Committee of fourteen appointed.

Base-Ball—Mace and Allen—Collision—The Election in Whittemore's District, South Carolina.

NEW-ORLEANS, May 8.—A game of base-ball was played this afternoon between the White Stockings, of Chicago, and the Lone Stars, of this city. The former won. The weather was clear and pleasant, the grounds in good condition and the attendance large. The following was the score:

White Stockings	4	0	2	2	1	0	1	2	4	—16
Lone Stars	3	0	0	2	0	0	1	4	0	—10

The next game of the White Stockings will be on Wednesday with the Southerns. MACE and ALLEN are both here and are reported in good condition. ALLEN gave a successful sparring exhibition to-night.

CHARLESTON, S. C., May 8.—A collision occurred this afternoon on the South Carolina Railroad, five miles from this city, between the regular passenger train and a train with several hundred colored people bound for camp-meeting. One colored boy was killed, and several colored persons were wounded....Gov. SCOTT has ordered an election on May 13 to fill the Congressional vacancy caused by Mr. WHITTEMORE's resignation. There will be no regular party nomination, and Mr. WHITTEMORE's only opponent will be S. C. DUNN, an ex-officer of the Federal Navy, who runs as the independent Republican candidate.

The Political Troubles in Kentucky—Jones and Stevenson.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., May 8.—The *Courier-Journal* of to-morrow will print a letter from Hon. THOMAS L. JONES, Member of Congress, referring to Gov. STEVENSON's statement, in which he charges that the Governor printed the correspondence to shrink from responsibility himself and to produce a difficulty between Col. JONES and others. Col. JONES says in conclusion: "In this he is mistaken, for while I shall be ready to vindicate my honor against all, and, if necessary, to the last extremity, the issue is now and first with him, and he cannot and shall not escape." Col. JONES will reply at length hereafter to the Governor's card.

THE PACIFIC COAST.

Hot Weather—The Fenians in San Francisco—Fruit Growers—Billiards.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 8.—The hot weather continues. There are unfavorable reports from the interior in regard to crops. Such weather is unprecedented for May....There was a grand Fenian picnic, today, at Redwood City. Between 20,000 and 30,000 people were present. JOHN SAVAGE delivered an address....A Convention of California fruit-growers is in session here. A committee has been appointed to consult railroad officials in regard to freights overland....At the billiard match yesterday the sixth game was between WRIGHT and GATES. WRIGHT won in seventy-four innings. The seventh game, between LITTLE and RAMBINO, was won by LITTLE in seventy-five innings.

Body of a Missing Man Found with Six Bullet-Holes in the Breast.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., May 8.—The body of WILLIAM F. ANGELL, of North Providence, who has been missing since Jan. 31, was found today in a reservoir pond in North Providence, by some boys who were fishing. There were six bullet-holes in his breast, his jaw was broken, and there were other indications of murder. An inquest will be held to-morrow. The father and widow of the deceased had offered rewards for the discovery of the body.

Miscellaneous Telegrams.

UTICA, N. Y., May 8.—An old man named W. W. JONES was dangerously stabbed by a boy named CHARLES ADAMS, in this city last evening. ADAMS is under arrest. JONES' recovery is doubtful.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., May 8.—Henry McCord, the boy somnambulist, who disappeared from Cold Spring, has turned up in a town in New-Jersey.

COLUMBIA, Penn., May 8.—This morning a woman named KRAMER committed suicide by cutting her throat with a razor.

PORTLAND, Me., May 8.—GEORGE RICKER, a seaman on board a brig in the harbor, was accidentally shot in the abdomen last night by the Captain. He cannot recover.

An East Wind Not an Ill-Wind, Even in Boston.

From the Boston Transcript, May 7.

The east wind today is ugly, and it is generally voted an ill-wind. Few love it, many dread it; and it fails to win, like breezes from other points of the compass, the favor of those compelled to inhale it and shiver under its rasping and irritating influence. Still, unpopular, vituperated and shunned as it is, even this uncongenial air as abroad, or when storm-brewing and storm-driving, is not bad, and altogether without compensation, especially at this season. If we may so speak of such a volatile element, it serves as a hold-back, or a brake to the too ambitious and forth-putting vegetation, and checks premature, and consequently disappointed, horticultural enterprise. It brings a pause to the needless hurry that treads a few warm days as if ours was a tropical climate, or as if Summer came to us all at once.

Trees and plants and humanity require an admonition against a precocious activity. Labor would break down under sudden and continuous over-pressure; and fields and gardens would exhaust themselves by reckless and rushing growth, were it not for the rough and chilling east wind; a friend, not seldom, in the disguise of an enemy. Of course nobody likes the warning or the source from which it comes. But then, as a matter of fact, for the fruitful sweetness and floral beauty of the coming months, to be crowned with golden harvests and exuberantly-bearing orchards, the indebtedness may be as much to the retarding agencies, that show there is no jumping from February into dog-days, as to the heat of the sun, the balmy South, and the nursing showers in their nourishing warmth. Verily, the east wind enters into the work that perfects the strawberry, tints the blossoms, fills out the pears and apples, ripens the corn, and makes the grapes luscious; and we quarrel with a coadjutor, perchance, when we irately objurgate it as only a disagreeable visitor and a marplot.

The Richmond Calamity—Relief for the Sufferers.

From the Richmond Dispatch, May 7.

The Visiting Committee and the Executive Committee, appointed by the Chamber of Commerce to take measures for the relief of the sufferers, held their usual daily meeting yesterday. The Visiting Committees from the various wards made reports, showing that they had not only visited all who had been reported to them, but had made every possible effort to find out such as had not been reported. In every case where it was at all needed the Visiting Committees have given temporary relief, so that there is not one of the sufferers without the necessaries of life. The Distributing Committee, under whose direction the Visiting Committees are acting, will, at the proper time, make careful distribution of the funds left in their hands after the distribution of temporary relief.

The Chambers of Commerce, immediately on the occurrence of the terrible disaster, convened and appointed a general committee of twenty-five, a visiting committee of ten and a chief collecting and distributing committee. Never was there more zeal and devotion exhibited than that shown by all these gentlemen, and it is deeply gratifying to be able to state that the simple announcement of the Chamber of Commerce having organized themselves for the relief of the sufferers was met in a spirit of noble humanity North and South. From the North contributions are coming in freely, and a deep sentiment of gratitude pervades our community therefor.

The Chairman of the Visiting Committee is Gen. MULFORD, and it is due to him to say that he is discharging the duty confided to him with a zeal, energy and humanity which do honor to him as a man and Christian gentleman, and which are in perfect keeping with the character which he has ever borne. We need not say that the distribution of relief is made without regard to race, color, or politics.

Death of Deputy United States Marshal Keyes, of Massachusetts.

From the Boston Traveller, May 7.

The friends of JOSEPH B. KEYES, Esq., Deputy United States Marshal for this district, will regret to learn of his death, which occurred at his residence in Lowell, yesterday afternoon, of Bright's disease of the kidneys. Mr. KEYES had been afflicted with this terrible disease for some time, but continued at his post in this city until the latter part of February, when he was compelled to relinquish his business. Since then he has failed slowly but surely, and died as stated above. He was a lawyer by profession, talented and faithful, and the Government by his death will lose a most trustworthy servant, and Gen. ANDREWS a valued and highly-esteemed assistant. The deceased had held the office of Deputy Marshal for a number of years, was about forty-two years of age, a brother of Col. KEYES, of Concord, formerly United States Marshal of this district, and leaves a wife and two children. He thoroughly understood the duties of his position, and discharged them in a manner that won for him the regard of all with whom he came in contact. Mr. KEYES was a kind and indulgent husband and father, and his relatives have the sympathy of a large circle of acquaintances and friends in their sad affliction.

WASHINGTON.

The Attitude of the Senate Toward the Administration—A Happy State of Affairs—Preparations for the Fall Political Campaign—The Tariff Reform Movement—The Census.

From Our Regular Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, May 7, 1870.

The people who compose the mass of the Republican Party, and who stand by the Administration, will be glad to learn that within the past sixty days a very material change has occurred in the spirit of the Republican Party in the Senate toward the President. When this subject was first alluded to in the TIMES, it created some surprise outside and some commotion inside the Senate. A majority of its members, perhaps, made haste to disavow, in a private way, any such feeling; others admitted it, but plead extenuating causes, while others, not more than three or four, were ready for open revolt against the Administration. Now, however, under the ordeal of public criticism, and in consequence of a better understanding on some points with the other end of the avenue, nearly the whole party in the Senate is putting itself in alignment with the Administration, and disclaiming that it is now, or ever was, actuated by any other than the most disinterested motives.

STRENGTH OF THE ADMINISTRATION.

Your correspondent has been apprised by several distinguished Senators of this fact, and they have entreated him to make it as widely known as was the fact that there has been a want of harmony hitherto. One of these gentlemen said, the other day, that while there had been in the past, to some extent, such a spirit and feeling, it was now nearly extinct; that where it was engendered by a difference as to the bestowal of patronage, it had been removed by the adjustment of those differences; that Senators had generally got what they wanted, and that many of them, of whom he was one, had not wanted anything, and they certainly were satisfied. Undoubtedly there has been an adjustment of many heretofore existing differences. The President has been learning his office with great rapidity, and Senators, like other people, are human. But, after all, the great influence which is doing its potent work in the Senate is the fact that the sentiment of the Republican Party of the country has spontaneously come to the support of the Administration from the conviction that its purposes are honest, that its policy is right, that its motives are pure, that its energy and capacity are headed in the right direction, and that it is steadily and surely laying the foundation for a triumphant success. To one particular fact I call attention, and that is the utter absence of political intrigue in the Cabinet. Its absence is so complete, that the subject is not even thought of. We are now at that period in the Administration when hitherto it has been customary to look for combinations for the succession. Such an idea is entertained nowhere in the Cabinet, and if anybody connects the President's name with it, it is because of the conviction that events point unmistakably to the fact that Gen. GRANT will be his own successor, whether he desires it or not. With this I dismiss the subject of family differences, entirely convinced by the results that their temperate discussion has had a beneficial effect.

SENATOR MORTON'S POLICY.

The call for a caucus of the Republican members of the two Houses, which originates with Senator MORTON, is attracting considerable comment. The purpose is said to be to map out the campaign for the Fall elections. Now Senator MORTON, be it known, although a Western man and of liberal tendencies on the tariff question, is firmly of the conviction that the tariff should not be made an issue of paramount importance because of its inevitable tendency to divide and distract the party. He would have the reform carried on inside the party, by concessions on both sides, and would, as a main issue, continue to make war on the disloyalty, rebellious tendencies, imbecility, corruption, inefficiency and "general cussedness" of the Democratic Party. Senator MORTON's policy will encounter only one serious difficulty. People are tired and sick of kuklux issues, reconstruction and the débris of the rebellion. They will accept an issue on the enforcement of the Fifteenth Amendment, which the Democracy, in some States, will probably be foolish enough to offer them. But, as for fighting over again battles that have been decided, the party, as a whole, can have no stomach for such work in the presence of other live questions. This fact, however, only demonstrates the imperative necessity of an agreement on the part of the Republicans, upon a tariff policy, which shall embody concessions from both extremes, and which must of necessity antagonize the so-called Democratic doctrine of free trade.

THE TARIFF REFORM MOVEMENT.

The recent private meeting of several gentlemen in this City, and which is exciting some discussion, was not, I think, intended to inaugurate a new party movement, but merely to demonstrate the necessity of concession on the part of extreme protectionists. Certainly, Mr. DAVID A. WELLS cannot hope for support from the large majority of his Republican friends, if he is ready to co-operate in any attempt to break up the Republican Party. The assaults of his opponents have been so bitter and unjustifiable that it is not strange that he should seek to retaliate, but he cannot expect to be sustained by those who have strengthened his hands most heretofore, if he shall lend his aid for the disruption of the party in any State.

THE CENSUS.

The Conference Committee on the Census bill ended their labors on Wednesday, and produced practically no results. The great labor of the House Committee last Summer, the able discussion of the House last Winter, and the expenditure of six or seven thousand dollars for information, &c., have resulted only in an emasculated amendment abolishing the slave schedule and making a few unimportant changes. This is almost wholly due to the able, persistent and unaccountable opposition of Senator CONKLING, who, apparently inspired by the Ex-Superintendent of the Census, has done all he could to impede, embarrass and defeat all attempts at reform made by the House or by the new Superintendent, Gen. WALKER. Mr. CONKLING is therefore responsible, in the main, for adding to the cost of the census $120,000 which it was proposed to cut down by dispensing with the third and unnecessary copy of the returns, required by the old law. If Senator CONKLING will now lend the same energy and ability to the work of abolishing the franking privilege, against which he has taken a decided stand, that burden will be removed, and he will compensate the public for his opposition to reform in the Census. CYMON.

Decline of American Shipping—The Rivers and Harbors Appropriations—Enforcement of the Amendments—Reconstruction in Georgia—Miscellaneous.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 7.—The Select Committee on the Decline of American Tonnage will, it is expected, be called in the House during the morning hour next week, probably as early as Tuesday. Mr. LYNCH, the Chairman of the Committee, will deliver his speech on the subject, in which he will endeavor to lay down a policy to build up our commerce. Mr. LYNCH is in favor of subsidies to some extent, but relies more especially on the drawback system to accomplish the object in view. There are about ten or fifteen different lines and contemplated lines of foreign steamers soliciting aid from the Government, the prominent ones being the Mediterranean and Oriental Steam-ship Company and the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company to China, who want their subsidy doubled.

RIVERS AND HARBORS.

The Subcommittee on Rivers and Harbors have reported their bill to the full Committee. The following items of appropriation for the next fiscal year have been agreed to: For the Ohio River, $80,000; for Hell Gate, $250,000; for the Illinois River, $100,000; for the Rock Island Rapids, $100,000, and for the Des Moines Rapids, $400,000. Buffalo Harbor is to get $90,000.

THE APPROPRIATIONS.

The Senate will hardly do anything of importance until the Legislative, Executive and Judicial Appropriation bill is disposed of, the discussion of which will be continued to-morrow. It will be finished about Tuesday evening, unless a protracted discussion should arise on some of the items, which is by no means improbable.

THE BILL TO ENFORCE THE AMENDMENTS.

The next bill in order is that to abolish the franking privilege, but this will probably be postponed in order to give the bill to enforce the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments a chance, as there are political considerations involved which render the immediate passage of this measure desirable.

MR. WHITTEMORE'S DISTRICT.

The election in WHITTEMORE's district in South Carolina has been ordered to take place on the 31st of May. WHITTEMORE is himself a candidate, and the probabilities are that he will be elected. A portion of the colored people will, however, run one of their own race against him. This is the information at the War Department from Gov. SCOTT.

GEORGIA.

The Reconstruction Committee will take up the Georgia case on Tuesday, if Gen. BUTLER shall have returned, as is expected. A leading member of the Committee says that the bill the Committee will probably report will be the same as the Virginia and Mississippi bills, with a clause declaring that the term of the present State officers shall not be considered to have begun until after the State is declared restored. This would have the effect of continuing the Legislature, and is one of the very objectionable features of former measures.

A CLAIM FOR REMISSION OF TAXES.

One JAMES FREEMAN, of Boston, at the commencement of the rebellion, contracted with the Government to build several gun-boats, making no calculation for internal revenue taxes, the laws for which were not then in force. Shortly after, when the laws were enacted, he was compelled to pay taxes, which, in addition to the high price of materials, made him a bankrupt. The Government has now a claim for $15,000 taxes against his estate, and his creditors have petitioned the Commissioner of Internal Revenue for the remission of this amount.

DEFICIT IN A COLLECTOR'S ACCOUNTS.

The accounts of JOHN G. SPEAR, Ex-Collector of Internal Revenue, Kansas, and present editor and proprietor of the Lawrence (Kansas) *Tribune*, are now under examination at the Treasury Department. It appears that there is a deficit in his accounts of about $20,000. Nothing criminal is alleged against Mr. SPEAR, but his business management of his office is said not to have been altogether fortunate. To add to the confusion of his accounts, QUANTRELL burned some of his papers, and another portion of his accounts were lost during the war. Mr. SPEAR will make good whatever deficit may be found against him.

THE HOWARD INVESTIGATION.

The Committee charged with the Howard investigation met yesterday and examined witnesses. Gen. BALLOCH, Disbursing Officer of the Freedmen's Bureau, testified that on the orders of Gen. HOWARD he paid the sum of $100,000 to the corporators of the Howard University. Gen. AVERY, who was connected with the Bureau in North Carolina, was also examined on the subject.

THE ERIE AND OSWEGO CANALS.

The Sub-Committee on Commerce, to which was referred the subject of the improvement of the Erie and Oswego Canals, as indicated in the bill of Mr. DENNETT, have decided to report in favor of that project to the full Committee, and there is little doubt that the full Committee will also report to the House. No action, however, will be taken with the subject during the present session of Congress.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

SHIPPING OF THE UNITED STATES.

The Secretary of the Treasury has prepared a statement, in tabular form, of the "number of foreign-built vessels, under enrollment or register, now employed in the commerce of the United States, with the names of such vessels, whether steam or sailing vessels, the tonnage of each, when built, and the date of the law of Congress which, in each case, authorized the registration or enrollment of such foreign-built vessels," agreeably to a resolution of the Senate of the United States. It appears from this document that the number of foreign-built sailing vessels now belonging in the several districts of the United States, and sailing under the United States flag, is 143; (27,657 tons;) steam vessels, 27; (15,420 tons.) Total, 170 vessels, 43,077 tons. The following summary statement shows the manner in which the above foreign-built vessels have been admitted to American registry:

	Vessels.	Tons.
Admitted under the act of Dec. 23, 1852	50	20,488.13
Admitted under special acts of Congress	38	7,627.22
Prize	30	14,294.36
Sold by the United States Marshal	2	242.57
Brought to the United States in sections	1	22.77
Unknown	8	1,188.38
Total	170	43,076.83

The act of Dec. 23, 1852, authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury to issue marine papers to any foreign-built vessel wrecked in the waters of the United States and rebuilt by citizens of the United States, provided the cost of rebuilding is equal to three times the value of the wreck.

THE SESSION.

Many members of Congress are now despairing that they will reach an adjournment before the 1st of August. An effort will be made, however, to hurry up business, so as to adjourn on the 4th of July, as proposed by the House. The general appropriation bills are far advanced, but the Tariff bill is likely to consume several more weeks of time in both branches. About fifteen contested election cases are yet to be considered by the House. There are other questions of a general character which will give rise to prolonged debate.

THE LAND OFFICE.

The Commissioner of the General Land Office has submitted to the Secretary of the Interior, for his approval, list No. 5 of internal improvement selections by the State of California in the Marysville Land District, in pursuance of the eighth section of the act of Congress, approved Sept. 4, 1841. Said list embraces tracts of an aggregate area of 7,325 acres.

CONSULAR RECOGNITIONS.

The President has recognized EMILIO DE LAS CASAS as Consul-General of Venezuela, to reside in New-York; H. W. WARNER, Consul of Belgium at Boston; C. L. LINDWELL, Consul of Sweden and Norway at Richmond.

THE PARAGUAYAN REPORT.

The report made by the Committee on Foreign Affairs on the Paraguayan question will make about thirty octavo printed pages, and the testimony probably three hundred. The manuscript is now in the hands of the Public Printer. The report was approved by seven of the members of the Committee. Representative ORTH, who made the report to the House, was desirous that it should reach the press in full, and not in a condensed form, and hence he took immediate measures for having it printed by the commencement of the present week. Its character may be judged by the resolutions reported to the House. Members of the Committee say that it shows LOPEZ to have been more cruel and bloodthirsty than any of the tyrants of Rome, he having put many persons, including his own brother, to death by summary process, and maintained a frightful terrorism over all his subjects during the entire time of his dictatorship.

MASONIC.

The Masons of Washington have completed the embellishment and furnishing of their Blue Lodge-room in the new Temple. Visitors competent to judge, say it is the most magnificent lodge-room in the United States.

PERSONAL.

Gen. FREMONT, who has been seriously ill for several days, is now reported to be convalescent.

A LEAF FROM THE PAST.

The Texas Revolution—The Causes that Led to It.

From the Houston (Texas) Telegraph, May 1.

There is a general impression that the citizens of the United States who immigrated to Texas under the Colonization laws came with the intention of revolutionizing the country and annexing it to the United States. There may have been some who cherished this idea, but certainly the leaders did not. They took an oath of fidelity to the Government of Mexico, and to suppose that they did it with the intention of rebelling against that authority would be to impute to them bad faith.

AUSTIN certainly acted in good faith to the Mexican Government. Next to AUSTIN, HAYDEN EDWARDS had done the most toward introducing colonists into Texas. YOAKUM says EDWARDS expended some $50,000 for the benefit of his colony. It is not charged that EDWARDS acted in bad faith toward the Mexican Government until SAUCEDO, the Chief of the Department of Texas at San Antonio, annulled EDWARDS' grant, and without permitting him to make any defense, peremptorily ordered EDWARDS and his brother to leave the country.

We give some of the causes that led to the Texas Revolution:

All the colonists were required to profess the Roman Catholic religion. At first this was construed to imply nothing more than a general belief in Christianity. When it was rigidly enforced and colonists required to bring their children to the priests for baptism, it produced irritation.

Texas was too remote from the seat of Government in Mexico to have real grievances promptly redressed.

Its legislative connection with the remote and purely Mexican State of Coahuila was most unfortunate. Between these two peoples there was no identity of interest and no sympathy.

The law of colonization gave a preference to Mexican over American settlers. All controversies before the Alcaldes were decided in favor of Mexican litigants.

The colonists were compelled to buy their necessaries of Mexican dealers, legitimate commerce with the United States being prohibited.

All traffic in negro slaves was prohibited. Children of slave parents introduced in the families of colonists were to be taught to read and set free at fourteen years of age.

The first officers sent to rule in Texas were not suited to the task. We have seen how SAUCEDO, chief of the Department, arbitrarily banished the EDWARDS. He was never known in a controversy between a Mexican and an American to decide in favor of the latter.

BRADBURN, the subordinate commander at Anahuac, was even more odious than SAUCEDO. BRADBURN compelled servants to work for him without compensation, permitted his soldiers to rob and pillage the people. In true Mexican style he threw citizens into prison—among them, P. H. JACK, WM. B. TRAVIS and MONROE EDWARDS.

Above all, the frequent changes of the Mexican Government made it difficult for Texans to decide what course to pursue. Sometimes that Government passed most hostile acts toward Texas. In 1830 a law was passed prohibiting natives of the United States from coming into Texas.

Still later, orders were given to suspend giving land titles to colonists. Finally, a list of persons proscribed was published. It included S. M. Williams, the efficient Secretary of Austin's Colony, Anson Jones, R. M. Williamson, (three-legged Willie,) W. B. Travis, Mosely Baker, John H. Moore, Carsavahal, Zambrano and many others. The two Mexicans were seized and sent into Mexico to prison, and the others would have shared the same fate, but for the breaking out of the revolution.

Still there were good men in Texas who thought the colonists should contend for the Constitution of 1824, and restore to Mexico such a Government as it enjoyed under GAUDALUPE VICTORIA, first Constitutional President.

These parties (and some of them, like Col. ELIAS P. BEAN, had fought for Republicanism in Mexico for a quarter of a century,) thought Texas might become the means for regenerating Mexico, and that the colonists ought, instead of declaring their independence, to seek to reform the Mexican Government.

STEPHEN F. AUSTIN had contended so strongly for the rights of his colonists that he had been for months thrown into a loathsome Mexican prison. When SANTA ANNA seized the reins of power in May, 1834, he gave promise of great reforms. AUSTIN and ZAVALA, the important Texas Commissioners, were received and courteously listened to by the President and Council, and reforms promised.

Though AUSTIN had done and suffered so much in the cause of Texas, when the consultation of 1835 determined to organize a Provisional Government, HENRY SMITH was elected to the office, having beaten AUSTIN a few votes. It was thought AUSTIN was too conservative, and that he placed too much faith in the declarations of SANTA ANNA, who had released him from prison and made such fair promises to Texas.

Suppose now that the Texans had then determined to remain a part of the Mexican nation and to contend for their rights; suppose they had connected with the true republicans of Mexico; suppose the men who fought at San Jacinto had crossed the Rio Grande to Americanize that country, introduce a sure enough republican government, and reduce the chaos there to order, with SAM HOUSTON President of the regenerated Mexican Republic! Suppose all this—then what?

THWARTING JUSTICE.

Is "Philanthropy" Carried too Far in Washington?—A Complaint Against Agents of the Freedmen's Bureau.

Correspondence of the Binghamton Republican.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 5.—In referring to the course pursued here by certain ladies in the employment of the Government as agents of the Freedmen's Bureau, I mean no reflection upon the general management of the Bureau. The abolition of slavery created the necessity for Government supervision for a time, over the freed people, but the day of usefulness for the Bureau has now passed, and the freedmen should be thrown upon their own resources and be taught to rely upon their industry and integrity for their well-being and support. So far as the Freedmen's Bureau has been instrumental in ministering to the real necessities of the freed people, it has accomplished a good work; but some of its agents here have, in my judgment, either through false notions of philanthropy or from a design to perpetuate themselves in place, pursued a course calculated to interfere with the due administration of public justice, and work great injury to the class of people which the Bureau was organized to benefit. I refer to the attempt of certain female agents to carry on the defense, in the Courts, of colored persons charged with the gravest of crimes. No excuse can be furnished in mitigation of the conduct of some of these agents, in going into the criminal Court here, in the case of a colored woman on trial for the deliberate murder, in cold blood, of a defenseless man, while asleep, upon a pretext of injured innocence, and exerting an influence in giving a false coloring of the case to such a degree as to cause the acquittal of the criminal free of all restraint. In the case referred to, a watchman in the Interior Department was struck down at his boarding-house, while lying asleep upon a lounge in the dining-room, by a blow with an ax in the hands of a colored woman, a servant in the house. The provocation alleged by the murderess, was that the young man had taken improper liberties at some time with her. Her story was taken up, and although she was the acknowledged mother of two illegitimate children, was believed by the Bureau agents and magnified to the abuse of public justice, and a false sympathy created on behalf of the criminal, which led to entire acquittal, and she is now at liberty. This is carrying philanthropy too far, and the effect upon the class sought to be benefited is of the most pernicious and dangerous character. From all the surroundings of the case, which come within the immediate knowledge of your correspondent, the crime was instigated by vicious ignorance and a brutal supposition of the right of the murderess to take the law in her own hands, and in this she was protected and is now at liberty, through the interference of agents of the "National Freedmen's Relief Association," while public justice and the public safety required that she should at least be restrained of her liberty. The Government should have no further use for agents of this kind; yet these women are to be seen about the halls of Congress using their efforts to so shape legislation as to perpetuate them in their places. They are instruments of mischief, rather than agents of relief. Had the trial referred to occurred during the sitting of Congress, it would, no doubt, have excited some notice; but occurring last Summer, during the interim between sessions, it attracted but little public attention. The case recited, is but a sample of the general spirit shown by these lady agents, and being the most flagrant, I think it right that public attention should be called to it. Many other instances, similar in character, might be alluded to, but this is sufficient.

CURRENT NOTES.

Mice have greatly injured the fruit trees in Western New-York.

JUBAL EARLY is about to settle permanently in Lynchburg, Va., for the practice of law.

Today the Senate of Virginia meets once more in its own Chamber in the Capitol.

The farmers in Central Ohio are planting corn to an unprecedented extent.

A Boston merchant has made a solemn vow that he will never ride on a railroad, a share of whose stock is worth less than the single fare.

Somebody in Trenton, N. J., wishes that city to have an equestrian statue of WASHINGTON opposite its City Hall.

Boston's public library affords visitors the best of current literature and the worst of bad air.

Baltimore colored people complain that the whites crowd the street-cars appropriated to the use of the blacks, and compel them to walk.

The Alabama Republican State Convention has been postponed by the State Committee from the 28th of June to Tuesday, Aug. 30.

The Canadians are pleased with their new fractional currency; but then it is worth its face in gold.

The leaders of the Fenians call themselves Centers, perhaps, because they scent the battle afar off—very far off.

An Ohio man is in a state of rage because he has discovered in a paper-mill 4,000 pounds of new State public documents, which had been sold by a county officer at three cents a pound.

CHARLES E. LEX, of Philadelphia, has consented to the use of his name which is a very appropriate one, for the office of Judge of the District Court.

One member of the Massachusetts Senate resolutely refused to be presented to United States Senator REVELS when he visited the Legislature.

A Boston woman complains that she has stopped in sundry hotels in sundry places, and she never knew one to have a clock in its ladies' parlor, or a newspaper accessible to its lady guests. But there is always a mirror.

The Secretary of the Massachusetts State Board of Health reports that in the ten years from 1850 to 1860 the average death rate in Boston was 26.3 in 1,000, and that the average from 1860 to 1870 was 24 in 1,000.

Ex-Gov. H. H. WELLS, of Virginia, is now pronounced by his physician to be out of danger, and he will probably be able to be out in less than a month. The physician denies that he ever said his recovery was doubtful.

Judge E. P. MARVIN, of Jamestown, was severely bruised on Thursday by being thrown from his carriage, his horse taking fright in going down a steep hill. Fortunately no bones were broken.

The New Dominion Government has so far modified a recent order as to permit correspondents of Canadian papers to accompany the expedition to Red River. It is intended to exclude correspondents of United States papers.

Ex-President JOHNSON, being in Knoxville, Tenn., on Wednesday, took occasion to remark in no very flattering terms upon the present Congress. He also expressed the opinion that Tennessee will be reconstructed.

A young lady in Centreville, Md., while at work in her garden with a hoe last week, struck an oyster-shell and caused it to fly up. The edge of the shell struck her in the eye, making a horrible and extremely painful wound, and destroying the sight.

The announcement of a death in a Massachusetts paper one day last week was followed with, "New-York papers please copy. Of such is the kingdom of heaven." The Springfield *Republican* seems half inclined to doubt the assertion, but, of course, it is only blinded by jealousy.

The Lansing (Mich.) *Republican* thinks there will be a lively contest for the Republican nomination in the Sixth Congressional District of that State between Hon. RANDOLPH STRICKLAND, the present incumbent, and Hon. JOHN F. DRIGGS. There is not much excitement in the other districts, so far as yet appears.

The Milwaukee *Wisconsin* is responsible for the statement that "a reptile of the axolotl, or salamander species, seventeen inches long, of a dark brown color, and dotted with black spots, with four legs, and head like a fish, was taken from the Milwaukee River at West Bend last week."

Union College will have its seventy-fourth Commencement on Wednesday, June 29, on which interesting occasion, as the Schenectady *Star* phrases it, JOHN H. CLARK, of Lyons, N. Y., will deliver the Greek oration; ALBERT D. PEAKE, of Hamden, N. Y., the Latin oration; Major A. VEEDER, of Schenectady, the German oration; and ARCHIBALD LYSONS, of Mongaup Valley, N. Y., the French oration.

Hon. J. P. BRADLEY, who passed through Louisville last week on his way to New-Orleans, wrote a note to the editor of the *Courier-Journal* of the former city, denying, in the most positive manner, that he had anything to do with President GRANT's villa at Long Branch. The denial has been made before by those who were fully cognizant of the facts, but this authoritative statement may do good in suppressing the slander.

About 150 men are to be discharged from the Springfield Armory immediately, orders having been received to suspend the repairing of guns as soon as those now in hand are finished. The alteration of the 50,000 Springfield muskets into the improved breech-loader of 1868 will be completed in July; and there is only one other order, for 10,000 Remington guns for the use of the navy, the machinery for whose manufacture is already preparing.

The Toronto *Globe* reveals some of the animus which has inspired recent action in Canada, in this remark: "Let the United States express a willingness to make reasonable tariff arrangements with Canada, and nothing more will be said of the three-mile boundary line. Canada has full power to enter into such an agreement with the States, and by very a simple process American fishermen can be reinstated as rightful participants in Canadian fisheries."

The Winona (Minn.) *Republican* says it unites with the St. Louis *Democrat* in believing that one election, with the tariff question as an issue, will "suffice to break up the power which now binds the whole nation to pay tribute to a few States or corporations," by the adoption of a moderate revenue tariff, and that the country will then settle down contentedly and hopefully in the enjoyment of a prosperity not shaken or interrupted each year by the struggles of selfish interests to secure from Congress a change of duties.

Mrs. MARSH at last realizes that she is in jail in Baltimore, and not in a hospital, and, although she does not understand the cause, she does not complain. She continues to inquire after her children whom she murdered, having no idea that they are dead. The pain in her head distresses her greatly at times, and it is for this ailment that she supposes she is kept in confinement. Notwithstanding every exertion possible has been made to gain some tidings of her husband, nothing of his whereabouts can be ascertained, and it is generally believed that he is dead.

The Montreal *Gazette* says that the feeling against the coal and wheat duties is so strong in that city among friends of the Dominion Government that they are discussing means how the bill could be altered before the final passage. The *Gazette* calls upon the Senate to reject the bill, saying it has the undoubted constitutional right to do so, and it believes that if it should the Ministry would act wisely to accept the situation and leave out the objectionable clauses, there being reason to fear that the bill, as it stands, will seriously hamper trade and cause many petty annoyances, while very little revenue can come from the items in question.

The Steuben Monument to be Erected in June.

From the Utica Observer, May 6.

Many will be gratified to hear that the monument designed to commemorate the virtues and achievements of Baron STEUBEN will be erected next month. An appropriate accompanying demonstration will be made. Several New-York societies will be present, and among them the Steuben Rifles of New-York, the Liederkranz and the Arion Musical Societies. The Utica Maennerchor are making arrangements to participate. The members meet to-night to discuss the subject of the demonstration. Some additional funds will be required to make the ceremonies successful in every particular, but the amount is so small, compared to the resources of the admirers of Baron STEUBEN, that there will hardly be any financial matters to adjust when the day for the demonstration arrives.

COMMUNICATIONS.

Claims of the Sailors of Our Navy—An Appeal to Congress.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I address you these lines on behalf of the sailors of the Union Navy in the late rebellion, and hope you will use your influence to aid in obtaining what is justly our due. Our Government is dependent upon sailors, to a great extent, for its support at all times, and when war breaks upon our country, the noble tars with no selfish political motives, fight our naval battles upon the blood-stained decks of our ships. Is it right to treat them as has recently been done with injustice? Will not some one in Congress be sailor's friend? I admit that Jack's vote is unreliable, and that his political influence is of but little value, while the soldiers, who are largely represented in Congress, and who, as a body of citizens, can do much to turn the tide of an election, have justice done to them. Not through any patriotic motive, certainly, for do we not see on the streets daily, men who helped to save our country from destruction, playing hand-organs and begging for employment? but from a fear of political decapitation. Let me remind our Representatives in Washington of the great naval engagement which was fought in April, 1862, and which resulted in the surrender of New-Orleans and all in its vicinity. The heroes who fought under Admiral FARRAGUT are still unpaid for the bounties earned for that service. I ask this because cases of a like nature have been settled. We claim a bounty for destroying the enemy's vessels in action. The vessel in which I served was the *Varuna*, and according to official report, we caused the sinking of six of the enemy's ships. In claiming the bounty, I refer to cases of a similar nature, viz.: the Essex, Commodore WM. D. PORTER, for ram *Arkansas*, and the steamer *Mississippi* for *Manassas*, with several others which might be named if necessary. We also claim compensation under the Treasury laws for seizing vessels and cargoes without proper papers. Money has been paid in cases of this kind to naval officers and seamen for captives, made many miles above New-Orleans. Efforts have been made to obtain for us this money, and there is a strong presumption of culpable indifference and neglect somewhere, else it would have been settled. Trusting to your personal advocacy of the claims of those who have fought for the country to give this due publicity.

I am yours, respectfully,
THOMAS H. LAWRENCE,
No. 230 Fulton-avenue.
BROOKLYN, Friday, May 6, 1870.

The Proposed Pension to Mrs. Lincoln—Rights of Other Widows.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The report of the Senate Committee on Mrs. LINCOLN's pension, appearing in your paper of today, expresses, I think, the feeling of the majority of the people. Mrs. LINCOLN has no more right to receive a pension (and not so much) than the wives of a great many other officers of the Government, who are more deserving than she and are more needy, and such a precedent should not be established in this country.

A CITIZEN.
NEW-YORK, Friday, May 6, 1870.

WHO IS MAYOR OF QUEBEC?

A Second Claimant in the Field—The City Hall Besieged—"Starvation, Isolation and Armed Demonstration," and Their Consequences.

From the Quebec Mercury, May 4.

The City Hall, virtually in a state of siege since yesterday forenoon, is now in possession of Mr. GARNEAU and the gentlemen who have elected him Mayor. Yesterday, while Mr. TOURANGEAU, who has the opinion of counsel to the effect that he remains legally the Mayor of Quebec, was in the City Hall, a meeting of the Police Board was convened. The law says the Mayor of the city shall be the Chairman of that Board, and Mr. GARNEAU presided as such at a meeting where, by his vote and that of the Judge of the Sessions, the Recorder dissenting, the Police were directed to obey the legal orders of Mr. GARNEAU. Acting on Mr. GARNEAU's instructions, the Police, hitherto inside the City Hall, came outside of it, and guarded all means of access and approach.

Mr. TOURANGEAU was in the City Hall while this change in the command of the Police took place, and he suddenly found himself transferred from the position of a commander to that of a prisoner. The Police, previously inside the building, now encompassed it and prevented and isolated all who were in it from communication with the outer world. The orders were: "Let any one out, but no one in." This state of things continued until about 9 o'clock last night when the Government Police, commanded by Capt. RUSSELL, reinforced the City Police, under instructions from members of the Provincial Government.

The focus of operations of those contending for the mastery in civic affairs, at about midnight, exhibited a military display. In an affidavit, which the Ship Laborers' Society must laugh at, it was sworn that about a thousand of them would come up with revolvers to take possession of the City Hall. This led to the calling out of the troops. At the time they arrived on the ground, scarcely a [illegible] there were not a hundred persons there and the silence was only broken by their own measured tread. There were two companies of the Sixty-ninth Regiment, under command of Capt. DYKE; Town-Major POPE was also present.

The military formed in front of the City Hall, and command of them was assumed by Mr. GARNEAU, and in his temporary absence, by Mr. [illegible], J. P. About 1½ o'clock this morning, the main body of the soldiers was sent home, and eighteen rank and file and a Sergeant were kept as a guard at the City Hall, six sentinels with fixed bayonets being posted in St. Louis and Ursule streets. Here again the orders were "Let any one out, let no one in."

The idea was to convince those within the building that they were numerically inferior and to strike dismay into them. But notwithstanding this armed demonstration, a military despotism in fact, the courage of Mr. TOURANGEAU and those with him did not wane. They continued in the City Hall until this afternoon, when, convinced that their assailants' strength was irresistible, and that might had superseded right, they quitted the premises. This occurred at 4½ o'clock, when the back door of the City Hall having been forced in by some young men, those who wanted to be "in" went in and Mr. TOURANGEAU walked out.

The Government Police and a new detachment of the military, under Capt. CHARLTON, were at the City Hall when this *coup de main* took place. There is now an officer's guard of the Sixty-ninth Regiment within the City Hall, under Lieut. WODEHOUSE.

The flash of bayonets and of swords has for the moment done its work. All must be pleased that there has been no bloodshed, but all must regret what is apparent, that we are living under arbitrary rule. It may be very well to terminate a contest almost before it has begun "at the point of the bayonet," but assuredly that is a game that may hereafter be used against those who are now enjoying it.

We know that the counsel who gave the opinion alluded to above, was prepared to come to such an admission of facts as would secure a judicial decision of the rights in dispute within three days, but this did not suit the views of those whose only desire seems to be an attempt to overawe. Starvation, isolation and armed demonstration have had their day. Let us hope that we have Judges firm and independent enough to frown down a recourse to that which even the greatest autocrat in Europe would hesitate to employ under similar circumstances.

A Blow at One of Chicago's Pet Industries.

From the Chicago Post, May 6.

Mr. BROWNING offered a provision for the new Constitution yesterday, prescribing that adultery shall be the only ground for divorce. Of course this provision has sent consternation into the ranks of a large and prosperous branch of industry in Chicago. Indeed, it seems to be the aim of the country members in the Constitutional Convention to ruin the business of this city by every means in their power.

We have already in these columns indicated the different gradations of the divorce market of Chicago, quoting the regular prices of the different grades, a "common article" still remaining unchanged and fairly active at $5. That Mr. BROWNING should have the hardihood to strike a blow at this lucrative traffic, and drive the dealers therein off the streets, fairly taking the food out of their mouths, and completely crippling one of Chicago's most productive industries, is a blow at the city by the country which can never be forgiven, and never shall be.

We insist that not only shall the present divorce industry of Chicago be left unchecked, but the trade should be fostered by the levy of a heavy tariff upon all parchments brought into Chicago containing decrees of divorce issued in other States. Here is a home industry which needs fostering and demands protection. We submit that the tyranny which compels Chicago to compete with the cheap pauper labor of Indiana, whose Judges are fed on buttermilk, and whose shysters sustain their attenuated frames on [illegible] and husks, is a sarcasm upon the civilization of the nineteenth century. To call on SCHENCK [illegible] and help us [illegible] desire to say [illegible] Chicago, by putting on a swinging tariff upon divorces manufactured by the pauper Judges and shysters of Indiana, Chicago will turn in and help double the rates on Bessemer steel, and on such ordinary necessities of life as coal, iron, salt, &c. The divorce industry of Chicago must be sustained at all hazards. It is a burning, blighting shame that "a common article" should go begging in our streets at the ruinous price of $5.

THE REPUBLICAN PARTY.

Shall It Move Forward?—The Country's New Condition and New Needs.

From the St. Louis Democrat, May 4.

Every change of issues involves in some extent a change of parties. The Republican Party which conquered in 1860 was not the Republican Party of 1856. It had chosen a broader platform, and enlisted a multitude of additional supporters, during the four years of BUCHANAN's Administration. And again, the Republican Party of 1864 was not the party of 1860. Once more it had moved forward to a broader purpose, and had welcomed to its ranks a great army of men who had been known as War Democrats. Another advance, attended with the loss of JOHNSON, SEWARD, WELLS and others, and with important accessions in return, gave us a different platform and a different party in 1868. Once more in 1868 the Republican Party invited new adherents by declaring that peace must be restored by a liberal policy and by removal of restrictions, and the party which elected GRANT was not the party which elected LINCOLN, either in defined principles or in constituent elements. It is the glory of the Republican Party that it surpasses all others which have ever existed in this faculty of adapting itself to the needs of the country and the wants of the people, and in winning to itself new recruits to take the places of men who fall by the wayside or abandon its ranks. It is essentially progressive. Its purposes and principles are constantly changing, as public necessities change; and, as a consequence, its members are changing, some leaving and others joining it with every new election. This feature in the Republican Party is vital to its success. If it once halts, if it tries to rest on its past achievements, and fails to move forward in sympathy with public opinion to meet new public wants, that instant its decline begins, and its end draws near.

The Republican Party, if it is to win in 1872, must be a very different party from that which conquered in 1868, in measures and in men. The old questions are settled. Men will not go on voting two years more about reconstruction and negro suffrage. Thousands of men who were forced to gather under the Republican standard by those issues will drop away now that those questions are settled, and their places must be made good by new motives, new measures and new adherents. In other words, the condition of the country has changed, its needs have changed, and the Republican Party must adapt itself to the new condition and the new needs, or it must expect defeat.

Let no timid soul call this harsh and heartless. Parties have no business to exist, except to secure such government as the condition of the country requires. He who votes for a party because it has done great things, is like the man who takes his time from a watch that has stopped—because it was right once.

We believe in the Republican Party, therefore, not because it has done great things, but because we believe it will do what the country needs. Thus far, it has not failed to move forward as the condition of the country has changed. We believe that it will not fail. But it is not the less true that if this grand old party gets the paralysis, the country will move on without it or in spite of it.

New issues are before us, forced upon the attention by the condition and needs of the country. A party fit to govern this nation must march forward to meet those new issues, and must provide for the new wants of the country. We trust that the Republican Party will do as it has done hitherto—win power by deserving power. We trust that it will recognize the fact that the country needs a reduction of taxation and a removal of unnecessary burdens from industry, a restoration of the currency, and a reform of the civil service. These things the country needs and the nation demands, and the Republican Party will not deserve power if it does not provide for the public necessities. True, we cannot expect to do everything in a day. Some time must be allowed for men to discover that old issues are really out of the way—to ascertain what the country now needs. A reasonable time must be allowed for the Republican Party to adjust itself to the new work and select men who are fit for it. Many of the men who fought the battle against slavery are by temperament or training disqualified for the work of financial reform. If within a reasonable time the Republican Party will set itself in earnest to satisfy the new wants of the country, and select men competent for the new work, it will be infinitely better that the task should be intrusted to that party than to any other. It already has the power which it would take any other party years to win. It is intelligent, patriotic and progressive, and no other party in our history has ever been able to move forward from one idea or reform to another, as public interests required. But the party must not fail to meet the public want. It must not delay or hesitate too long. In a word, if it would retain power it must deserve power.

If the Republican Party undertakes the task of abolishing monopolies and removing unnecessary burdens, of course it will drive from itself a great many men who have hitherto acted with it. On the other hand, it will win to itself a larger number of those who have opposed it. The changes will be precisely like that which took place between 1856 and 1860, or between 1864 and 1868; new ideas, new measures and new banners will rally around them new men, and while the organization retains [illegible] That [illegible] element of political trickery known as the Democratic Party, which carried Pennsylvania in 1844 with the cry of "POLK, DALLAS, and the tariff of 1842," and has never dared from that day to this to fight against monopolies in Pennsylvania or other Eastern States, will lose its ablest champions and its most intelligent voters whenever the Republican Party undertakes the work of tariff reform. In the South, the men of culture and influence whose power can be only temporarily restrained by measures of reconstruction, will gladly ally themselves with a Republican Party fighting for the true interests of that great agricultural region. Meanwhile, in the West, the Republican majorities will be overwhelming. These things we shall witness if the Republican Party adapts itself to the condition of the country and moves forward to meet the wants of the people.

The Balloon Hoax—Part Two, and Conclusion.

From the Indianapolis Sentinel.

BLOOMINGTON, Ind., Thursday, May 5, 1870.

Miss BERTHA LAWRENCE, the young lady mentioned in today's *Sentinel* as being above in a balloon, was picked up at 8 A. M. today at GRAY's mill, four miles north of this place, by CLERMONT WHITTAKER and Judge ECKLES, who were fishing at that place. She was almost famished, and owing to injuries received by the fall, cannot return home for a few days. She now states that M. LAGRANGE attempted familiarities with her in the balloon, which she resented by a severe blow on his face, causing him to topple overboard. She is now lying at the residence of Hon. S. H. BUSKIRK, and is well cared for. Her father telegraphs that he will be here on Saturday.

JOHN GRAHAM, Jr.

BLOOMINGTON, May 5.—The report about BERTHA LAWRENCE being found near this place today is all a hoax, and no truth in it. Responsible parties at the Court-house inform me that Judge ECKLES has not been five squares from the Court-house this week.

JAP. O'NEILL.

Anson Burlingame's Skill with the Pistol.

Speaking of the BURLINGAME-BROOKS affair, a correspondent of the Chicago *Evening Journal* relates the following: After the challenge had been given by BROOKS and accepted by BURLINGAME, and the point of meeting been fixed in Canada, both parties claimed a little time to arrange some matters before leaving Washington. BURLINGAME completed his preliminaries in a few hours and left with his friends for New-York, where he arrived about 11 o'clock in the morning; and not having practiced with the rifle for some time, it was suggested that he had better repair to some gallery and try a few shots. The party entered a gallery on Broadway, near Canal-street, and BURLINGAME used the rifle ten times, nine out of which he hit the exact center of the target and the tenth within one-half an inch. It was not known by any one present what the object of the visit was, or who the parties were. As they left the gallery the proprietor remarked that he had witnessed, in his time, some accurate shooting, but nothing that equaled this. BURLINGAME and his friends pursued their journey toward Canada.

BROOKS and his friends left Washington some twelve hours after, and on arriving in Philadelphia, were telegraphed by a gentleman, who, as it was subsequently ascertained, left Washington with the Burlingame party, and who was carefully watching all their movements, of the result of the shooting in the Broadway Gallery. At this point arose the question with BROOKS, of his possible arrest on his journey through New-York, and to avoid the contingency he thought it best to return to Washington. On inquiring into the antecedents of Mr. BURLINGAME, it was ascertained that his early years had been spent in the West, where he gained the reputation of being an expert marksman with the rifle. How much the gallery shooting on Broadway had to do with the return of BROOKS and his party to Washington is a matter of little moment now, but happily for Massachusetts, the result [illegible] secured her any further [illegible] such men as PRESTON BROOKS.

ANDREW JOHNSON, ESQUIRE.

The Ex-President's Retirement [illegible]—How He Passes His Time and What it is Said He Intends to Do.

From the Knoxville (Tenn.) Chronicle, May 6.

Ex-President ANDREW JOHNSON is at last quietly ensconced in his home in Greenville, Tenn. We have no desire to invade the privacy of the home circle to gratify the curiosity of the public, but there has been so much connected with the remarkable career of Mr. JOHNSON—who has been, perhaps, more prominently before the American people for the past twenty years than any other man—that is calculated to keep active the interests of the masses, that we publish very willingly a few facts connected with his retirement, which we gather from a conversation with a friend and neighbor.

It is, perhaps, no secret, to most well-informed persons that Mr. JOHNSON, during his long service in public life, succeeded in saving a fair share from his salaries. He is now in very easy circumstances—and, in fact, in his section, might well be called a wealthy man. His business capacity seems to be above the average of public men, for in his investments and business relations he manifests considerable shrewdness and tact. Sometime before his retirement from the White House he purchased a very desirable farm of some 350 acres, on which is built a very fine flouring mill with splendid water-power. The farm lies adjacent to Henderson—now called Home Station—some six miles east of Greenville, on the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia Railroad—and is considered a good upland farm. It has been much improved by Mr. JOHNSON, with the aid of fertilizers and a modern system of farming. The care of this place is under the more immediate supervision of Ex-Senator DAVID T. PATTERSON, Mr. JOHNSON's son-in-law, who lives on the farm.

The Ex-President and lady live in the old residence at Greenville, near the former tailor-shop, where many years ago the good people of Greene County went to have their homespun fitted and made to order. The then plain village tailor had not yet aspired to the position of Alderman of his village—the first round of the ladder upon which he climbed to the White House. His old patrons and neighbors are now his frequent visitors, and recount to him the little incidents and experiences of their early lives. ANDREW JOHNSON has always been a demagogue. His early political life was eminently successful, but he was one of the greatest demagogues of the State. His professed friendship for the people led him to oppose, with great zeal, the whole system of internal improvements, the policy of which, twenty years ago, was the fruitful source of debate on the stump. But, notwithstanding time proved the fallacy of his theories, he was always a strong man before the people. On all questions that arose previous to the war—that might be termed purely political—the prejudices of the people were rather easily overcome. But upon the questions growing out of the war, and more immediately affecting the existence of the Government, the records of our public men have been closely watched and their motives strictly construed. The demagoguery of ANDREW JOHNSON before the war was readily forgiven and forgotten; but his betrayal of the trusts confided to him by his party, in the hour of our country's distress, will never be forgiven or forgotten by the loyal people of East Tennessee. Mr. JOHNSON, in retiring to his old home, finds many familiar faces to welcome his return, and so long as he is content with the privacy to which they have assigned him, their intercourse will be friendly enough, but if he has any aspirations for Congress, as has been intimated by his friends, he will find the people of his Congressional District have not forgotten his course during the past five years, [illegible] of the country. We do not believe Mr. JOHNSON will poll the [illegible] of his party in such a contest. We know he could not be elected.

The Ex-President has recently purchased the large brick block known in Greenville as the Lowery Block. The purchase was made for cash, at a very low figure—it is said not more than half of its real value. It is generally believed in Greenville that he will soon establish a bank. He has the means, and has been frequently urged to do so for the convenience of the business men of that and adjoining towns. As it is now, they have no bank nearer than Knoxville, and they find it now almost impossible to do longer without one.

The Ex-President spends most of his time in study. He writes a great deal, and it is generally supposed that he contemplates soon publishing a book which shall be a defense of his policy and his Administration. He has many visitors from a distance, and during the warm weather his home is daily filled from early morning till night by his friends from the country, who think him the greatest man of the age.

The people of the whole country will be interested in hearing something of the very estimable and pleasant ladies who did the honors of the White House with so much credit during Mr. JOHNSON's administration. Mrs. STOVER, who made many friends during her residence in Washington, married a worthy merchant of Greenville some months ago. She is now plain Mrs. BROWN, wife of the village merchant, but carried to her now quiet home all the modesty and dignity that graced the Executive Mansion. Mrs. PATTERSON is with her husband on the farm at Home Station.

Gen. Butler [illegible] a Letter.

From the Portland (Me.) Press, May 6.

An ancient and very valuable caution, to the effect that when one is writing letters to different persons he should be careful to inclose them in properly-directed envelopes, receives a new enforcement from a story which comes to us from [illegible] a person than Gen. BUTLER. At the recent dinner of the Colby University Alumni, Hon. H. W. PAINE said that he had received a letter from Gen. BUTLER, (in which he intended to) excusing himself for being absent, whereupon he read the following:

SIR: If Mr. WASHBURN told you that I had anything to do with the sale of cadetships, it's a downright falsehood.

Yours, B. F. BUTLER.

An Indianapolis Lawyer Fleeced.

From the Indianapolis Sentinel, May 6.

A certain lawyer of this city, a few weeks since, received a letter from a friend residing in Texas, saying that he was going to Washington, and requesting him to meet him there. Having some business in that city, the lawyer went on to Washington, attended to his own business, met his Texas friend, attended to some little matters for him, and, after spending two days in the city, started back. Just before leaving, the Texas gentleman handed him $200, saying he had not much money with him, but would make it all right with him. The legal gentleman said nothing, but "sawed wood," and a few days after his return home received a letter from his Texas client containing a draft for $1,300, making in all $1,500 for two or three days' service. He holds himself in readiness to go to Washington now on a moment's notice.

Whittier at Plymouth Church.

A pleasant incident occurred at Plymouth Church, yesterday morning, after the usual services were over. Among the many strangers present in the large audience, about mid-way of the church, at the left front of the pulpit, sat JOHN G. WHITTIER, in company with Col. JULIAN ALLEN. During the services many persons recognized the eminent stranger, while his presence was whispered to those who had never seen freedom's poet before. When the service ended, Mr. BEECHER, who had noticed Mr. WHITTIER among his hearers, requested Mr. HOWARD to invite Mr. WHITTIER forward. As he came forward Mr. BEECHER left the pulpit and descended to the body of the church and with both hands gave the great liberalist a hearty welcome; then turning, he took from the platform a beautiful basket of flowers and presented them to Mr. WHITTIER as a fit symbol of pleasure at his presence at Plymouth Church. Mr. WHITTIER was taken by surprise and could only reply by a few words of thanks. He was then introduced by Mr. BEECHER to a large number of persons, and shortly left the church, much pleased with this his first visit there in twenty years.

Suffolk County Medical Society.

At the annual meeting of the Suffolk County Medical Society, held at the Court-house, Riverhead, the past week, the following persons were elected officers for the ensuing year: Drs. D. B. Spinney, President; Levi D. Wright, Vice-President; W. W. Hewlett, Secretary; H. P. Terry, Treasurer; R. H. Benjamine, Librarian; E. H. Hamil, Foster, Thayer and B. D. Skinner, Censors; delegates to State Medical Society, Drs. B. D. Carpenter and Levi D. Wright; R. H. Benjamine and B. D. Skinner, alternates; delegate to American Medical Association, Dr. B. D. Carpenter.

Opening of a New Colored Mission Chapel in Allen-Street.

Interesting services took place at No. 25 Allen-street, yesterday, on the occasion of the opening of the new chapel of the Colored Mission, which previously held its meetings in Ridge-street, under the auspices of the City Sunday-school and Missionary Society. The chapel was neatly decorated and presented an attractive appearance. The Mission numbers sixty-five colored children, and is in a highly encouraging condition, being under the superintendence of Mr. THOMAS [illegible]. It was organized several months ago with only a few scholars, but has steadily increased in strength and influence ever since. Preaching was conducted by Rev. Dr. CURRY in the morning. Services were also held in the afternoon at 3 o'clock, at which Mr. W. E. PEYTON, of the Missionary Society, presided. Rev. CHARLES H. APPLEGATE, Vice-President of the Society, Rev. WILLIAM [illegible], Rev. WILLIAM PLATT, Rev. JOHN PARKER, of the Allen-street Church, and Messrs. GEORGE K. HARRISON and W. E. PEYTON made addresses wishing the Mission success, and calling attention to the great work of City evangelization which it had undertaken. The various addresses were interspersed with some pleasant singing, and the entire exercises were very interesting.

A CHAPTER OF MISDEEDS.

Fighting, Stabbing and Stealing—Wife-Beating and Burglary—A Policeman in Trouble.

CHARLES GOLDEN, a notorious scamp, who was once accused of murder, was arraigned before Justice SHANDLEY, yesterday, at Jefferson Market, for assaulting MICHAEL [illegible], of No. 48 Amity-street, with a bottle. Dr. TAYLOR, of No. 45 Amity-street, testified that the injured man had sustained a fracture of the skull, while, on the other hand, Dr. THOS. C. FINNELL granted a certificate that the skull was not fractured, and that he would recover in a few days. The Magistrate admitted the prisoner to bail in the sum of $500.

JAMES GREEN, of No. 480 West Thirty-sixth-street, was on Saturday left alone in a bedroom of WM. MALONE, at No. 510 West Thirty-sixth-street, to varnish a bedstead. He neglected his work and stole a gold watch and chain. When arrested he was found in possession of the plunder, and Justice SHANDLEY, at Jefferson Market, held him for trial.

ANN McGOVERN, a domestic in the employ of HENRY BERNSTEIN, at No. 137 West Twenty-seventh-street, was expelled from the house for intoxication, and as she acted in a disorderly manner she was arrested. Being found in possession of a pair of ear-rings that she had stolen, she was arraigned before Justice SHANDLEY, at Jefferson Market, who held her for trial.

At an early hour yesterday morning ISAAC BARRETT, of No. 57 West Houston-street, was expelled from LOTT SIMONSON's restaurant, at No. 631 Broadway, when he became enraged and stabbed SIMONSON in the neck. Justice SHANDLEY, at Jefferson Market, held BARRETT for trial.

PETER GORMAN, aged sixteen years, and two or three others, entered an unoccupied house at No. 54 West Ninth-street and removed several valuable chandeliers, some silver faucets and other fixtures valued at $200. GORMAN was arrested yesterday with the property in his possession, and on being arraigned before Justice SHANDLEY, at Jefferson Market, he was held for trial on the complaint of Capt. JOHN S. YOUNG, the owner of the premises.

Officer TWYFORD, of the Fourteenth Precinct, visited an abandoned woman named JENNY MAY, at No. 16 Grand-street, Saturday, and forgot his fire alarm key, so in the evening he returned for it. He and JENNY then became engaged in a fight with KATE CLARK and THOMAS McCREADY, when TWYFORD was severely beaten. When the Twenty-eighth Precinct Police rushed in to arrest the combatants, TWYFORD, who was in full uniform, insisted that he would arrest KATE and her companion himself. When the prisoners were arraigned before Justice HOGAN at the Tombs, the Magistrate heard the statements on both sides, and dismissed the complaint, at the same time reprimanding the officer for his conduct. He will be probably dismissed by the Police Commissioners.

PHILIP FITZGERALD, No. 34 Monroe-street, was put forward at the Essex Market Police Court, yesterday morning, before Alderman MILLER, charged with a felonious assault on his wife BRIDGET, on Saturday evening. The assault originated in a misunderstanding consequent on imbibing too freely of ardent liquors, during which the prisoner drew a pocket-knife with which he stabbed his wife in the arm. The wound was not of a serious nature, and the complainant refused to prosecute. The prisoner was discharged after receiving a severe reprimand from the Judge.

JOHN QUINLAN and his wife HONORA quarreled at No. 19 Cherry-street, when the husband threw her down stairs causing severe injuries. He was arrested, but as HONORA would make no complaint, Justice HOGAN discharged him.

JOSEPH P. ROBINSON, of No. 139 West Fifty-second-street, was at a late hour on Saturday night assaulted in Thirty-sixth-street, by two ruffians, who knocked him down and robbed him of a silver watch and $17 in money. Officer COSTER, of the Twenty-first Precinct, arrested JOSEPH GORMAN soon after, who was fully identified by Mr. ROBINSON as one of the assailants, so he is detained.

A sneak-thief entered the clothing-store of CHAS. B. PEET & CO., No. 77 Duane-street, on Saturday afternoon, and stole nine coats. He was pursued, but escaped arrest, having first thrown the coats in a hallway. They were recovered by the Sixth Ward Police.

PATRICK J. DOLAN was arrested yesterday for stealing a silver watch from JOSEPH H. MURPHY, of the brig *Royal Sovereign*, at the Atlantic Dock. When arraigned before Justice HOGAN at the Tombs, the prisoner was held for trial.

FREDERICK HADLEY and CHARLES REED were committed for trial yesterday, by Justice HOGAN, at the Tombs, for stealing a case of surgical instruments, the property of ASHER LAWRENCE & Co., at No. 646 Broadway.

Dedication of the Catholic Church of the Holy Cross—Sermon by the Very Rev. Dr. Starrs, V. G.

The new Catholic Church in Forty-second-street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues, of which Rev. PATRICK McCARTHY is the pastor, was yesterday morning dedicated to the worship of Almighty God, under the invocation of the Holy Cross, and the dedicatory services were attended by an immense concourse of people. The new edifice, which was begun about two years ago, is built immediately back of the temporary chapel on Forty-third-street, which has for some time past been used by the congregation of this parish as a place of worship, and is nearly square, having a frontage on Forty-second-street of eighty-five feet, running back toward Forty-third-street about ninety feet. The style of architecture is of the renaissance order, and the building is surmounted by a lofty dome, which gives it a most imposing appearance. It has very spacious galleries, and is capable of seating about 1,800 people. The cost of the edifice is not far from $100,000.

The dedicatory services were conducted by Very Rev. Dr. WM. STARRS, Vicar-General of the Archdiocese, assisted by Rev. Father McCarthy, (pastor,) and Rev. Father Brophy, curate of the new church; Rev. Drs. McGlynn, of St. Stephen's, and Burtsell, of the Church of the Epiphany; Rev. Michael Curran, of St. Andrew's; Rev. Father Daubresse, S. J.; Rev. Dr. [illegible], Rev. Father Conron, of St. Peter's, Staten Island; Rev. Father George Murphy, and several other clergymen. At 10½ A. M. the procession of priests and acolytes, preceded by the cross-bearer, emerged from the vestry, and passing down the main aisle, went outside the edifice, where the appropriate psalms were chanted, after which it re-entered, and all kneeling inside the sanctuary, sang the Litany of the Saints; after which the procession made the circuit of the building interiorly, Very Rev. Dr. STARRS sprinkling the walls, while the priests chanted the psalms as the procession moved along. All then returned to the sanctuary, where Dr. STARRS offered up the concluding prayers, and the dedicatory exercises proper were ended.

Solemn high mass was then celebrated, Rev. Father McCARTHY, acting as celebrant, Rev. Father FLANNELLY as deacon, Rev. Father BROPHY as sub-deacon and Rev. GEO. MURPHY as master of ceremonies. After the chanting of the first gospel, Very Rev. Dr. STARRS preached from the altar the dedicatory sermon, taking his text from I Corinthians, twelfth chapter, verses nineteen, twenty:

"And if they were all one member, where were the body? But now are they many members, yet but one body."

The reverend gentleman, after congratulating the congregation on the completion of their new edifice, which, he said, was a monument of their zeal and their piety, applied himself directly to the subject-matter of his text. He spoke of the Church of Christ as being one in faith and government, yet comprising within its folds men of every class and condition, of every language, kindred and nation, all of whom held the same teaching, dogma and doctrine, and all were subject to one head, that head being the successor of Peter, the Prince of the Apostles, who was set by our Lord himself to preside over the Church which He had founded. The Church, he said, was the mystical body of Christ, but a body at the same time visible to men; that its very creation was a miracle of God's power, and that its perpetuation in truth is guaranteed by Our Lord himself, who promised to remain with it, teaching it all truth, until the end of time. He then referred to the miracle of the gift of tongues, by which the Almighty first enabled the Apostles to preach the Gospel, whereby each hearer of every name and nation heard the Apostle preaching in his own tongue, arguing that unless the Apostles had been thus gifted in the first instance it would have been impossible for them to spread abroad among the nations the Divine truths which he had revealed to them. He then dilated on the grandeur and the glory of the Church, and closed by reminding his hearers that it was not enough that they had been baptized into it and had thus become members of Christ's mystical body, that it was necessary they should be healthy members—true children of the glorious heritage left them as Catholics—and so conduct themselves here as to merit hereafter that eternal beatitude which God had promised to all who served him faithfully.

The solemn high mass was then continued to its close. Just after the communion, Rev. Father McCARTHY feelingly addressed the congregation, thanking them for the zeal with which they had seconded his efforts to erect this noble edifice; and avowing that they owed thanks to God for having enabled them to bring the work to so glorious a completion—especially as they were allowed to dedicate it today, the feast of the Patronage of St. Joseph—that Saint privileged to be the virginal spouse of the Immaculate Mother of Our Redeemer, and who, after Jesus and Mary, holds the first place in the hearts of all Catholics.

The musical services of the mass were of a high order. HAYDN's "Mass No. 1," was sung by a full choir, with orchestral and organ accompaniment; and at the offertory there was sung an "Alma Virgo," by HUMMEL, concerted for soprano solo and chorus, Miss E. F. [illegible] being the soloist. The soloists of the mass were: Soprano, Miss CAVANAGH; contralto, Miss [illegible], of St. Peter's, Barclay-street; tenor, Mr. [illegible], of St. Peter's; basso, Mr. [illegible]. The musical exercises were conducted by Prof. F. [illegible], organist of St. Peter's, and Prof. J. H. [illegible], organist of the new church, presided at the organ.

THE M'FARLAND TRIAL.

Programme for Today—Probable Duration of Mr. Graham's Address—When the Case will be Given to the Jury.

The McFarland trial will be resumed today in the Court of Sessions room, Old Court-house, and doubtless the hall will be packed long before the hour for commencing. This will be the twenty-fourth day, and it is more than probable that the twenty-sixth will be reached before the jury render their verdict.

Mr. JOHN GRAHAM will resume his address this morning, taking up the thread of the argument where he left it on Friday. The law points have been presented, but scarcely any of the testimony has yet been reviewed. It will be no small task to collate the evidence, which has been given by the 116 witnesses for the defense, analyze it and present it in such a form as will make an impression upon the jury, but Mr. GRAHAM is equal to the task, and those who listen to him today or read the verbatim report which will be printed in the TIMES of Tuesday will find that he has not left a point unnoticed, but that he has given the subject the study and attention which the great magnitude of the case demands. It will be remembered that forty-one lay witnesses gave evidence concerning the insane manner of McFARLAND between the 21st of February, 1867, when his troubles first commenced, to the 25th of November, 1869, when the shooting of RICHARDSON took place. The same care which was taken to gather the testimony of these witnesses has been exercised to present an analysis of their evidence for submission to the jury, and it will be presented in the most complete and compact manner. The argument today will contain the most prominent points of the evidence which has been adduced on the trial to show a conspiracy against the domestic peace of McFARLAND; and then the effect of that alleged plot upon the mind of the prisoner will be recalled by quotations from the testimony of the crowd of witnesses who have been called on that point. It is expected that considerable time will be given to the analysis of the medical testimony of the three experts, as that was decidedly the most important of the whole trial. With this large field before him it would not be surprising if Mr. GRAHAM occupied the whole of today in his argument. It was noticed when he closed on Friday that he had got through with only about half his immense pile of briefs, from which he read during the day, and if this fact may be taken as an indication of the length of his address, he will occupy just about the whole of today. In that case the Court will adjourn until Tuesday, and then District-Attorney GARVIN will address the jury on behalf of the people, consuming, it is understood, from an hour and a half to two hours. He may exceed this period and speak for three hours. When he concludes the Recorder will deliver his charge, and the fate of DANIEL McFARLAND will be in the hands of twelve of his peers.

THE POPPENHUSEN INSTITUTE.

Over One Hundred Thousand Dollars for the Improvement of the Condition of the Working Class of College Point, L. I.—Opening Exercises.

On the 1st of April, 1868, CONRAD POPPENHUSEN, a wealthy and public-spirited resident of College Point, on the anniversary of his birthday, proposed to endow an institution for "improving the moral and social condition of the working classes of College Point, and more especially the workmen of the large India-rubber manufactory at that place, principally owned by him." The act incorporating the Institute was not passed before May, 1869, so that the birthday of the "Conrad Poppenhusen Institute" was May 7, 1869, on which day he made a trust-deed of the grounds on which the beautiful building just completed stands, to the Board of Control. The Board of Control, by the act of incorporation, is composed of Mr. POPPENHUSEN, his oldest son, and, at their decease, the oldest surviving male member of the family and six more persons appointed by the Board of Education of College Point, by the Village Trustees, and by the County Judge of Queens County, each appointing a certain number. The present Board is composed of the following gentlemen:

Conrad Poppenhusen, Wm. E. [illegible], A. D. Schlesinger, Hon. James W. Covert, Adolph Poppenhusen, Irvan Von Auw, Herman Funke and Wm. [illegible]. It is expected that a corps of instructors will be engaged during the coming week, and that by next Monday the Institute will be open for pupils. As near as possible the system of the German Kindergarten will be adhered to. There will be a free library, reading-room, smoking-room and chess-room. Lectures will be provided on various subjects of interest to the working class, and studies in those branches not generally taught in the common schools of the country can be pursued. Surveying, engineering, telegraphing, music, learning to run the sewing-machine, embroidery, &c., will be part of the course of instruction.

The corner-stone of the Institute was laid with appropriate ceremonies, Oct. 19, 1868. It is built of the improved building blocks, made on the spot, and has a grayish cast. The imitation brown-stone trimmings, also made on the premises, give the building an elegant appearance. It is four-story high. The first story is used for the library, reading-room and the room of the Board of Control; on the second floor are the main hall and music-rooms; on the third floor, the class-rooms; and on the fourth floor, the janitor's rooms. The main hall will seat about 700 or 800 people.

Last Saturday being the anniversary of the Institute, the opening exercises were held. All work was suspended in the village. The crowd was large. At 3 o'clock the German Band played, after which an address was delivered by CONRAD POPPENHUSEN. Other addresses were made by Hon. JAMES W. COVERT, Surrogate of Queen's County, and OSWALD OTTENDORFER, of the *Staats Zeitung*. The music by the band and by the Lutheran choir was very fine. The cost of the building was about $60,000. The remainder of the endowment will be invested by the Board of Control in accordance with the purposes of the founder.

Rev. C. B. Smythe's Tribulations—A Word from the Pulpit.

Yesterday morning Rev. CHARLES B. SMYTHE preached at the East Eleventh-street Presbyterian Church, from the tenth verse of the twelfth chapter of Romans: "Be ye kindly affectioned one toward another with brotherly love." After referring to the Richardson tragedy, he said that from it we may learn how cunningly the devil works, how he first excites men's minds and breeds enmity, and then leads them on to the final crime. So, when the devil finds a congregation prospering and increasing, and its members living together in love and unity, he determines to disrupt them and seeks for some trifling matter which eventually, by tale-bearing and misunderstanding, grows into one of magnitude. Mr. SMYTHE then quoted largely from the Bible to show what being "kindly affectioned one toward another" meant. We must, he said, live together as brothers do, forgiving each other little faults of omission and commission, seeking to help each other, and even to anticipate each other's wants, thinking no evil and reporting none. During the last two weeks, he said, his congregation had witnessed certain things connected with this church, or had read of them, as fully and fairly reported in the newspapers. For himself, he cared not what sacrifice he might be called on to make, even if it were of life itself. Provided he knew it was his duty to make it, it would be made. Two things, however, kept him from severing his connection with the Church—the affectionate interest he felt in every member of his congregation, and the duty of enforcing the laws and ordinances of the Church, for this, he said, it must be remembered, is a Presbyterian Church, and not a Congregational one. He only wanted to know what the will of God is in this matter. He besought his congregation to act calmly and coolly in deciding the questions which would hereafter be put to them, and to ascertain what God willed. If, however, in the meantime, the Presbytery decided that it would be advisable for him to sever his connection with this church, his resignation would be at once handed in.

Meteorological Observations.

The Central Park meteorological report for last week sets forth the following facts and figures: Barometer—Mean, 29.961 inches; maximum at 9 A. M. May 2, 30.248 inches; minimum at 2 A. M. May 7, 29.574 inches; range, .674 inch. Thermometer—Mean, 58.40°; maximum at 2 P. M. May 5, [illegible]; minimum at 6 A. M. May 1, [illegible]. Range, [illegible]. May 4 rain from [illegible]; amount of water, [illegible] inch. May 6, rain from [illegible] P. M. to 12 P. M.; amount of water, [illegible] inch. May 7, rain from [illegible] A. M. to [illegible] P. M., [illegible] inch. Total amount of water for week, [illegible] inch. Distance traveled by the wind during the week, 1,[illegible] miles.

Brooklyn Trades Movements.

Treasurer CAMPBELL has deposited in bank, during the week past, the following amounts on behalf of the co-operative lot associations of Brooklyn: No. 1, $40; No. 2, $240 75; No. 3, [illegible]; No. 4, [illegible]; No. 5, [illegible]; No. 6, [illegible]; No. 7, [illegible]; No. 8, [illegible]; No. 9, [illegible]; No. 10, [illegible]—total, [illegible].

The following figures will plainly show the benefits to be derived from co-operation among the laboring community. The Brooklyn lot associations have all been organized within the past two years, and the total paid out by them since their organization would on first sight appear fabulous. The figures will best explain the movement: No. 1, $7,000; [illegible]—total, $113,[illegible].

The Brooklyn longshoremen have been notified by the stevedores that a reduction of five cents per hour will be made in their rate of wages after today. These men have received from forty to forty-five cents per hour previous to the present reduction.

Five hundred men will commence work upon Prospect and other Brooklyn Parks today. Mr. O'ROURKE, a prominent member of Bricklayers' Union No. 1, has been given charge of the bricklaying.

Brooklyn painters receive fifty cents per day more than those of New-York.

Labor reform associations have been organized with great success in the Second, Fourth, Fifth and Ninth Assembly Districts of Brooklyn. It is intended to run a working man's ticket next Fall.

The Williamsburg Co-operative Iron Foundry is a great success. There has been a clear profit of twenty-five per cent. earned on the capital invested during the past three months. It is proposed to increase the capital and membership.

The Baden Revolutionists.

Another well-attended meeting was held by the Germans of this City who participated in the Baden revolutions in 1848 and 1849, at Lincoln Hall, corner of East Houston and Allen streets, yesterday afternoon, Gen. MAX WEBER presiding. It was resolved to celebrate the memory of those revolutions which had the political union and freedom of Germany for their end by a picnic at Jones' Wood next Friday, the 13th inst. That day will be the anniversary of a meeting held by the citizens of the State of Baden, at Offenburg, Baden, in 1849, for the introduction of the Constitution of Germany, which had been adopted by the Constitutional Convention of Germany, that was sitting at Frankfort-on-the-Main and Stuttgart, in the years 1848 and 1849. The Government of Baden, then politically the most advanced State of Germany, having refused to introduce that Constitution, the revolution broke out again in that State and adjoining parts of Germany immediately after the Offenburg meeting. The revolution had not the result desired by the revolutionists. Gen. FRANZ SIGEL will act as President of the festival, and the following prominent participants in the Baden revolutions of 1848 and 1849 have been invited by the Committee of Arrangements as speakers on the occasion: Friedrich Hecker, of Illinois; Gen. Carl Schurz, United States Senator; Jos. Reichard, of Philadelphia; Dr. Kudlich, of Hoboken; Dr. A. Berkmann, Raphael Weil, Dr. F. Frech, Aaron Frank and Hugo Wesendonck, of this City.

The New South Bay Oyster Law.

The following is the substance of the act passed by the last Legislature and signed by the Governor for the preservation of shell-fish in the waters of the Great South Bay, Long Island:

No person shall have in his possession on the waters of the Bay, or take any oysters, clams, mussels or shells with a drag or dredge from the Bay.

No person shall take any oysters, clams, mussels, shells or substance growing on the bottom of the Bay, except between sunrise and sunset.

No person shall take any oysters, spawn or seed oysters, after the 15th day of June and before the 15th day of September, in any year.

Every person who shall violate any of the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, on conviction, shall be punished by a fine not exceeding $250, or by imprisonment in the county jail six months, or by both fine and imprisonment, and in addition shall forfeit $200.

Any person shall be authorized to prosecute in his own name, and retain one-half of the $200 additional fine, the balance going to the poor of the town, after deducting one-half the expenses. This act to take effect immediately.

Israelitish Convention.

A meeting of delegates from the several conservative Israelitish congregations in this City and vicinity was held yesterday afternoon at the vestry-rooms of the Congregation B'nai Jeshurun, in West Thirty-fourth-street. The following congregations were represented: Shaary Teffla, Rodef Sholom, Shaara Zedek, B'nai Israel, Poel Zedek, Beth Israel Bikur Cholim, Beth El, Adaret El, Shaara Beroche, Mishkan Israel, B'nai [illegible], Beth Israel, (Brooklyn,) Beth Elo Him, (Brooklyn,) Beth Elo Him, (Williamsburg,) B'nai Jeshurun, (Staten Island,) and B'nai Jeshurun, of this City. Mr. [illegible], President; S. Goldstein was elected First Vice-President; J. Jaroslawski, First Secretary; S. E. Cohen, Second Secretary, and [illegible] Cohen, Treasurer. A committee of one from each congregation was appointed to draw a plan for the revision of the prayers of the conservative Israelites in the United States, so as to have them uniform. The Convention adjourned to meet on the first Sunday in September next.

Court Calendars—This Day.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS—EASTERN DISTRICT.

Held by Woodruff, P. J.—Appeal Calendar to be called at 11 A. M.

Nos.
1—Steamer Cayuga vs. Hoboken Land and Improvement Co.
2—Hummel vs. steam-propeller F. W. Burrows and [illegible] Bordentown.
3—[illegible] New-York Steam-boat Co. vs. Whitney et al.
4—[illegible] vs. [illegible]
5—[illegible]
6—Steamboat Washington Irving vs. Tell, &c.
7—Ship Helen E. Cooper, &c. vs. Atkins & Atkins.
8—Steam-boat Bridgeport vs. Shaw et al.
9—Fibre Disintegrating Co. vs. Atkins & Atkins.
10—Steam-boat [illegible] Riley vs. Caldwell et al.
11—Dale vs. Booth.
12—[illegible] New-York vs. Harlem and N. Y. Nav. Co.
13—Steam-boat Washington Irving vs. [illegible]
14—[illegible]
15—Steamer Emily B. Souder vs. [illegible] Boddy et al.
16—Union Ferry Co. of Brooklyn vs. steamer Favorita.
17—Merrill et al. vs. Petty et al.
18—Same vs. Same.
19—Dale et al. vs. Ellis.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Ingraham, P. J.—Court opens at 10½ A. M. Issues of Law and Fact.

[illegible]—Abbe vs. Livermore. [illegible] vs. The Glenville Woolen Co. [illegible] Van Cott, Admin'x. [illegible] vs. Lowe. [illegible]—Beekman vs. Duncan. [illegible]—Hotchkiss vs. Kelly [illegible] Manufacturing Co. 117—Hill vs. Day. 118—[illegible] vs. [illegible]. 119—Donati vs. Ireland. 120—Close vs. [illegible]. 121—Higginson vs. Pendleton. 122—Boyce vs. Chester. [illegible] Ins. Co. of St. Louis. [illegible] Woodbridge. [illegible]—Walker vs. [illegible]. [illegible]—Wolle vs. Brinckerhoff. [illegible] vs. Seton. [illegible]—Brown vs. Post. [illegible] Co. vs. Garner. [illegible]—Knapp vs. Hodges.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART I.—ADJOURNED TERM.

Held by Barnard, J.

No Circuit Calendar.

Part II.—Held by Brady, J.

Nos. [illegible]—Cook vs. State Nat. Bank, Boston. 244—Roberts vs. Toledo and Wabash Rail-road Company. [illegible]—Learned vs. Ryder. [illegible]—Same vs. Same. [illegible]—Same vs. Same. [illegible]—Baltimore and Cuba Smelting and Mining Company vs. Holmes, Booth & Haydens. [illegible]—Dod vs. Fourth Nat. Bank, N. Y. C. [illegible]—Walsh, ex'r, &c. vs. Sexton. [illegible]—Marsh vs. Soloman. [illegible]—Arctic Life Ins. Co. vs. Austin. [illegible]—Lawrence vs. Marwell. [illegible]—Lyons vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company. [illegible]—Saviers vs. Goodspeed. [illegible] vs. Devlin. [illegible]—Hand vs. Williamsburg City Fire Ins. Company. [illegible]—Sieber vs. Shaver. [illegible]—Jaeger vs. Kelly, Sheriff, &c. [illegible]—Judge vs. New-York and Albany Propeller Line. [illegible]—Moody vs. Osgood. [illegible]—Weeks vs. Russell. [illegible]—Merchants' Exchange National Bank of the City of New-York vs. Bass, impl'd. [illegible]—Perkins vs. Darling. [illegible]—Drake vs. Barstow, &c. [illegible]—Cohen vs. McCay. 272—Wright vs. Boose.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Cardozo, J.—Court opens at 9½ A. M.—Calendar called at 12 M.

Nos. 76—Vickers vs. Corliss. [illegible]—Morse vs. [illegible]. 245—Valentine vs. Brennan. 286—Silkman vs. Pingree.

The call commences at No. 286, Woods vs. Sheldon.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by Jones, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos. [illegible]

Part II.—Held by Monell, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos. 1,122, 2,102, 2,104, 1,998, [illegible], 2,140, 1,370, [illegible], 2,136, 2,098, 2,150, 1,577, 2,110, 2,144, 2,076.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by Van Brunt, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos. [illegible]

Part II.—Held by Daly, C. J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos. [illegible]

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by Alker, J.—Calendar called at 10 A. M.

Nos. [illegible]—Aronson vs. Halsey. [illegible]—Bailey vs. Wheaton. [illegible]—Same vs. Same. [illegible] vs. Perry. [illegible]—Lahr vs. Warren. [illegible] vs. Frank. [illegible]—Colwell Mfg. Co. vs. Sprats. [illegible]—Denny vs. Levy. 1170—Chisholm vs. Levy. 1174—Marks vs. Vogel. [illegible]—Fowler vs. Brisbane. 1178—Wentworth vs. Crane. [illegible] vs. Grant. [illegible]—Sullivan vs. Lawton.

Part II.—Held by Gross, J.—Calendar called at 10 A. M.

Nos. [illegible]

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—KINGS COUNTY.

Judge BARNARD or Judge TAPPAN will be in attendance at Chambers, in Brooklyn Court-house, the week commencing May 9, at 9 o'clock each day, excluding Saturday.

CITY COURT—BROOKLYN.

Nos. [illegible]

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

Sales at the Stock Exchange, May 9, 1870.

FIRST BOARD—10½ A. M.

[illegible]

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

[illegible]

NATIONAL STOCK EXCHANGE—NOON.

[illegible]

MONDAY, May 9—A. M.

Business through the week past was active for the month of May, comparing favorably with the same season last year in all departments. The Cotton trade was especially large. The receipts at the ports up to Thursday indicated a gain of 14,000 or 15,000 bales over the large total of the previous week, but the last two days fell behind, leaving the total 57,800 bales for the week, as against 60,590 the previous week, and comparing with 29,400 bales the corresponding week last year. The total crop receipts to the present date figure up 2,627,000 bales, against 1,976,000 bales to same date in 1869, and the amount now noted abroad, 1,730,000 as against 1,548,000 bales to date last year. The exports last week were 36,000 bales, which gave a fair supply of Exchange at 109½@109¾ ¢ cent., although the demand is partially increasing on account of American traveler's credits in Europe. The course of the Gold market was, upon the average, fairly steady through the week, but not very active. The prevailing account in the Gold Room is called *Bullish*, and large sums, coming out of the Treasury for May Interest, have been taken up on speculation for a rise later in the season. The operation, however, is a costly one, 4 to 6 ¢ cent. interest per annum, as the *Short* or *Bearish* account in the Room is not half as large as formerly when the price ruled above 130 ¢ cent., so that the facilities for lending the use of Gold at nominal rates of interest are sensibly diminished.

The Public Funds opened at an advance on Monday on the announcement of the intended purchases of the month for the Sinking Fund, but owing to heavy realizations by parties who bought in April from 109 to 112 for 5-20s of 1867, there was a panic in the Market, and the ultimate quotation was 113¾ as against 113¾ on Saturday week.

It is a year today since the first announcement was made by the Secretary of the Treasury of his purpose to put in operation the Sinking Fund Act of Feb. 25, 1869, which his predecessors had neglected to respect pending the War, and which Mr. McCULLOCH had for four years after the close of the War, and after the Public Debt had reached its maximum, declined to enforce. The arrearages properly due the Sinking Fund, in Gold, from the surplus Customs pledged by the act of 1862, amounted, on the accession of the Grant Administration, March 4, 1869, to about $148,000,000, and from the 4th March, 1869, to May 1, 1870 (the date of the last Schedule of the Public Debt), the contributions, at the rate of $500,000 per week or $26,000,000 a year, have amounted to about $30,000,000. Of these two sums the present Secretary had invested to the first of the present month less than the equivalent of a hundred millions in gold, producing, with the accumulated interest, half-yearly compounded or reinvested, $110,752,793 in United States 5-20s. When the operation was commenced, a year ago, the United States 5-20s stood in the relation to the par of Gold at 91 cents on the dollar. They have since appreciated to the present relation of 98½ cents on the dollar, excluding interest.* And long before the old arrearages due the Sinking Fund are brought up, as they can be rapidly, if need be, out of the present and constantly accumulating Customs surplus, it is safe to say that *they will be above the par of Gold*, both abroad and at Home.

In other departments of the Stock Exchange the market was firm, and on the Western Railways and Reading and New-Jersey Central, especially buoyant, and the business equal in magnitude to the very large transactions of the last three days of the previous week.

*First purchases 115½, with Gold at 108. May 12, 1869. Last purchases, 111, with Gold at 114. May 1, 1870.

The United States Treasurer at Washington kindly furnished to the Agent of the Associated Press the following figures to Saturday last, May 7:

Gold in Urgent Public Treasury $110,724,000
Currency in Treasury $2,010,000
Balance belonging to Government $2,705,000
These figures compare with the previous week as follows:
Gold on 1st of May, as above $111,128,814
Belonging to depositors $2,000,000
Balance belonging to Government $81,625,814
Balance May 7, as above $2,705,000
Loss from May interest payments $4,020,814

The May interest payments at New-York alone amount to $10,000,000, and at other offices probably three or four millions additional; but at New-York a very large portion is drawn in Gold Certificates which return to the Treasury through the Custom-house.

The Currency balances in the Treasury had increased from $2,056,000 on the 1st of May schedule, to $10,000,000 on Saturday, May 7. The Internal Revenues (in Currency) of the week were $5,301,140, and the Customs duties (in Gold) about $4,500,000. These figures indicate another important reduction of the Public Debt in May.

The weekly averages of the Associated Local and National Banks in the Clearing-house of this City, for the week ending Saturday last, May 7, compare as follows with the previous week and with the corresponding week last year, to which we add the Specie and Currency balances in the New-York office of the United States Treasury, at those dates respectively:

[illegible]

The Bank statement published today exhibits the following relative strength of the movement in the point of lawful Money Security, in the subjoined statement. The Banks added:

[illegible]

The Bank return of the week shows a largely increased movement in all the departments of Loans, Deposits, Gold and Greenbacks. The Loans have run up $6,149,186 since last Monday, in a considerable measure no doubt on Gold and Stocks held on speculation—chiefly Gold at low rates of interest. The Gold average is up $2,498,488, and the Greenback average increased $1,104,087. The general line of deposits is higher by $8,872,968. The Treasury Office paid out on the May interest, during the week, $2,847,189, which, with the prepayments in the last week in April, charged off on Monday last $1,775,424, make the whole sum of May interest, thus far called for, $10,619,383. The Customs paid into the Treasury for the week amount to $2,026,651, which is $220,522 in excess of the interest paid out for the same six days. The money market closed easy and cheap at 5@6 ¢ cent. to the Brokers on call.

The sales of Gold opened at 115 ¢ cent., and fell off toward the close of the day to 114¾@114⅝ ¢ cent. The course of the Public Funds, as an unusual occurrence, was the reverse of Gold. The 5-20s of 1867, opened at 113¾@¾, and went up to 113¾@113⅞ ¢ cent. Bills on London were quiet, on the basis of 109¾ ¢ cent. six to days London.

Another buoyant business was done in the Railway Stocks, well distributed through the Western Roads, and a fair amount of transfers in New-York Central Stock and Scrip, and Reading. Lake Shore was again in the lead among the Western Stocks, selling up to 82¾ ¢ cent. The St. Paul's also attracted special attention, and the North-western and Rock Island were strong. The Miscellaneous Shares were active on Pacific Mail, and there was increased interest in Mariposa Preferred. In the Southern State Stocks the new Tennessee received a ¾ cent. at the Stations of Friday.

After the late Boards, the following quotations were made as compared with Friday night:

CLOSING QUOTATIONS, MAY 7.

	Friday.	Saturday.
United states 6s ceo	107½	107½
United States 5-20s of 1862	111½	111½
United States 5-20s of 1867	113¾	113¾
American Gold Coin	114⅞	114⅝
Bills on London, 60 days	109¼	109¼
New Sixes of Tennessee	64½	65½
N. W. Central and Hudson	90¾	90¾
N. Y. C. and H. Debt Certificates	94½	94¾

[illegible]

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

[illegible]

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

[illegible]

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

[illegible]

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

[illegible]

PUBLIC NOTICES.

[illegible]

MEDICAL.

[illegible]

LEGAL NOTICES.

[illegible]

HELP WANTED.

[illegible]

MALES.

[illegible]

SURROGATE NOTICES.

[illegible]

FURNITURE.

[illegible]

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, MAY 9, 1870.

Amusements this Evening.

WALLACK'S THEATER. Broadway, corner 13th-st. THE LANCERS. Leading characters by Messrs. Charles Wyndham, Fisher, Gilbert, Miss Louisa Moore and Miss E. Mestayer.

BOOTH'S THEATER. 23d-st., corner of 6th-av. SCHOOL OF REFORM and AMONG THE BREAKERS. Leading character by Mr. John S. Clarke.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE. 8th-av., corner 23d-st. TWELVE TEMPTATIONS. Leading characters by Mr. George C. Boniface, Miss Nelly Pierce and Miss Foster.

NIBLO'S GARDEN. Broadway, near Prince-st. MOSQUITO. Leading characters by Miss Lydia Thompson, Miss Pauline Markham, and Messrs. Jackson and Warner.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATER. 24th-st., near 5th-av. FROU FROU. Leading characters by Messrs. Geo. Clarke, Davidge, Lewis, and Miss Agnes Ethel, Miss Fanny Davenport, and Mrs. Gilbert.

FRENCH THEATER. 14th-st., near 6th-av. RUY BLAS. Leading characters by Mr. Charles Fechter and Miss Carlotta Leclercq.

BOWERY THEATER. Bowery, near Canal-st. THE TWINS OF LONDON, &c.

WOOD'S MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE. Broadway, corner 30th-st. THEATRICAL PERFORMANCE afternoon and evening. Large collection of curiosities.

TAMMANY. 14th-st., near 3d-av. VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT. By Mr. Locke Howard, Miss Jennie Engle, Miss Maddox and others.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS. No. 585 Broadway. NEGRO MINSTRELSY. Birch, Wambold, Bernard, Backus, &c.

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The Sunday Edition, per annum	[illegible]
The SEMI-WEEKLY, per annum	[illegible]
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An extra copy to getter-up of club, and a splendid steel engraving of the late HENRY J. RAYMOND.	
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Five copies, one year	[illegible]
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Twenty copies, one year	25
An extra copy to getter-up of club, and a splendid steel engraving of the late HENRY J. RAYMOND.	
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To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after [illegible] o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the TIMES will be received at No. [illegible] West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av., and at No. [illegible] East 125th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av., at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

Messrs. DREXEL, HARJES & CO., Bankers, No. 3 Rue Scribe, Paris, are the accredited agents for the NEW-YORK TIMES in that city.

Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. We cannot return rejected communications, nor preserve manuscripts, unless specially requested to do so.

Our Circulation.

The subscription list and the daily sales of the TIMES are now greater than at any period within the last twelve months, and are rapidly increasing. The fact is mentioned for the information of friends and in reply to the misstatements of enemies.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

The voting in France yesterday passed quietly, and up to 11 o'clock last night no disturbances were reported. Much excitement prevailed in Paris, and the streets and public places were thronged by the populace. Extensive military precautions were taken to preserve order, and a strong body of troops were stationed about the Tuileries. The Place des Invalides was filled with cavalry. The result of the voting was not known at the last accounts, but the vote of Paris, with one section to hear from, is 130,[illegible] for, and 180,[illegible] against the plebiscitum. A great majority of the departments, so far as known, have voted in the affirmative. The Paris *Journal Officiel* of Saturday announces that the issues of the *Avenir National*, the *Siècle* and the *Rêveil* were seized for publishing a false proclamation, signed "Louis Bonaparte." The issue of the *Rappel* was again seized on Saturday. LEMIBAL, who urged the impeachment of the Emperor at a public meeting recently, has been sent to prison for two years and fined 10,000 francs.... Cardinal ANTONELLI, in his reply to the note of the Austrian Foreign Minister, exhibits annoyance that Austria should lead the opposition among the great Powers. A note from the Prussian Government in support of the remonstrance of NAPOLEON has been delivered to Cardinal ANTONELLI....Prince D'AREMBERG, an attaché of the Austrian Legation in St. Petersburg, was found murdered in his own room on Saturday morning....The King of Prussia closed the session of the Zollverein Parliament with a speech of congratulation on the results accomplished during the session. Yesterday the Chinese Embassy was formally received....The salaries of the Spanish Bishops who refuse to take the oath of fidelity to the Constitution will not be paid in future, but the prelates will not be removed, as the Government did not appoint them....Mr. MUNDELLA is spoken of as the successor of Mr. BRIGHT in the event of the latter's resignation....The steamer *Earl of Elgin* came in collision with an unknown vessel off Staines, and soon after sunk. The Captain, mate and their families were drowned. Seven of those on board escaped. The death of Dr. SIMPSON, of Edinburgh, is announced.

CUBA.

Gen. GOICOURIA arrived at Havana on Friday night as a prisoner of the Spaniards, was taken to jail, where he was tried before a verbal Court-martial, and sentenced to be garroted. He was placed in the *capilla*, and at 4 o'clock on Saturday morning was taken to Principe Fort, and at 8 o'clock was garroted. He was calm and firm to the last.

AUSTRALASIA.

The steam-ship *Idaho*, of the new line from San Francisco to Australia, by way of the Sandwich Islands, arrived at San Francisco on the 6th inst., bringing advices from Sydney to March 28, from Auckland to April 4, and from Honolulu to April 22. A political crisis had occurred in Victoria. The Ex-Premier, MCCULLOCH, had been knighted. ROBERT GLADSTONE, a nephew of the English Premier, was recently killed by a fall from a horse. Great floods prevailed in Eastern Australia, causing great destruction to property and loss of life. The estate of Ex-Premier JOHN ROBERTSON, of New-South Wales, had been sequestrated for debts amounting to $1,250,000. A telegraph line through Queensland, to connect with the Singapore cable, was to be begun without delay. Sugar and cotton crops in this province have been damaged by floods. The war in New-Zealand drags slowly. The British troops had all been withdrawn, and the suppression of the native rebellion falls upon the colonial militia, with the aid of friendly natives.

GENERAL.

Sandwich Islands advices to the first of April, contain accounts of heavy rains, earthquakes and volcanic eruptions. The volcano of Kilauea was quite active, and the Great South Lake had overflowed, filling a depression caused by the earthquake of 1868. The reported wreck of the *Eli Whitney* at Tahiti is contradicted. A fire occurred on board, which was extinguished without material damage to the ship, but the entire cargo of oranges was lost. The crew were arrested on suspicion of firing the ship.

Hon. MCNEIL SEYMOUR, a prominent lawyer of Mount Morris, Livingston County, died on Saturday.

The steam-boat *Shippan*, running between this City and Stamford, Conn., was burned at her wharf in Stamford on Saturday night. The fire communicated to the freight-house before the vessel could be hauled off, and both were destroyed, with a quantity of freight. The loss on the boat is about $70,000; insured for $[illegible].

A boiler exploded on the 6th inst. in a factory at Smith's Falls, Canada, killing one man and severely injuring another, and demolishing the building.

ROBERT DECKER, of Greenport, N. Y., formerly Door-keeper to the State Assembly, and his two sons were drowned at Oak Hill Station yesterday morning.

The pugilist, GEORGE SIDDONS, has arrived in Boston to be tried for leaving that State to participate in a prize-fight at the Isle of Shoals. He had forfeited his bail.

A dispatch from Earl GRANVILLE to the Governor-General of Canada, dated April 19, informs him that the Board of Admiralty have been requested to send to Canadian waters a force sufficient to protect Canadian fisheries and maintain order.

In the Southern Baptist Convention, in Louisville, on Saturday, a committee was appointed in pursuance of a resolution to that effect, to report what action, if any, should be taken by the Convention on the subject of co-operation of Baptists, North and South.

The Chief Clerk of the South Carolina State Treasury Department, W. W. SAMPSON, and one L. D. METCALF, have been arrested for counterfeiting State funding coupons. The counterfeiting was done by METCALF, at Auburn, N. Y. SAMPSON has confessed the crime. METCALF was arrested in this City. The plates and counterfeits have been destroyed. None of the coupons were put on the market.

A disastrous storm passed over Council Bluffs, Iowa, on Saturday. A new church just completed, at a cost of $15,000, was entirely demolished. It is estimated that the loss will reach in the aggregate $50,000.

A storm in Kansas City, Mo., on Saturday night, prostrated a three-story building and a block of four-story buildings, causing a loss amounting to over $[illegible].

The Tennessee Legislature, pursuant to adjournment, convenes today. Among other legislative business they will have to elect a Secretary of State, Controller and Treasurer of the State, for each of which offices there are quite a number of aspirants.

At the annual session of the Maine Conference of the Methodist Church, held in Augusta, Me., last week, the vote on Lay Delegations stood 48 in favor and 50 against.

On Saturday morning JAMES GARVIN, twenty-three years of age, a prisoner in the Albany Penitentiary, fell from the fourth gallery, thirty feet from the ground, and struck headforemost on the flagged floor, and was instantly killed.

The steam saw-mill of HAYWARD & SWEET, at Attleboro, Mass., was burned early Saturday morning.

A furious hail-storm broke over the City of Philadelphia, yesterday afternoon, which destroyed immense quantities of window-glass, and left the front of the Continental Hotel a complete wreck. Fruit-trees in blossom in the outskirts of the city are destroyed. The storm does not seem to have extended beyond the environs of Philadelphia.

The Illinois Constitutional Convention will probably adjourn *sine die* next week. The question of woman suffrage will not be submitted to the people.

The Governor of Illinois has offered a reward of $1,000 for the arrest and conviction of the persons who took JOSEPH C. HARRY from the custody of a constable in Putnam County, and murdered him by hanging, recently.

A meeting was held on Saturday night in St. Louis to make preparations for decorating the graves of Union soldiers at Jefferson Barracks and other cemeteries in that State.

Artificial Uncertainty.

Mr. CAMERON, in discussing the question of adjournment in the Senate the other day, said some things not altogether complimentary to Congress. Thereupon, Mr. EDMUNDS and one or two other Senators rapped him over the knuckles severely, but we venture to say that Mr. CAMERON'S remark will meet with a response more or less hearty from a very large portion of the community. He expressed the opinion that "the country expected them to pass the appropriations necessary to carry on the Government, reduce the taxes, and then go home and attend to their own private affairs." "When they are at home," he added, "they do no harm to the public, and while they are there they do very little good; and therefore, the sooner they got off, the better for themselves and the better for the country."

Now, this is an exaggerated expression of what nine out of every ten business men feel the whole time Congress is in session. This has been peculiarly true of the present session, owing to the large interests with which both Houses have undertaken to deal. The banks, the currency, and the tariff—and, through the tariff, the prices of nearly every article in daily use—have all been taken in hand. This would make no great difference, if the subjects were dealt with quickly. Legislation the country can stand, even if it be foolish legislation, because the wealth of the country is so great, that the people can adapt themselves to almost any state of things, if they only know exactly which it is. But we have not had legislation on any of these subjects, but simply threats of legislation, and these threats of the most contradictory kind from various quarters. There have been eight or nine bills brought in during the session for the regulation of the currency, no two of them alike; and there have been five or six bills brought in for the funding of the public debt, also all different, and the result of the evident diversity of opinion; and the tariff has been again overhauled for the tenth time in ten years, and no human being can tell at this moment in what shape it will pass, or what policy it will particularly favor—whether the views of the Committee of Ways and Means, or of the Finance Committee of the Senate, or of the high tariff men, or low tariff men, or of the free-traders. So that to enter into any large business operations with even a prospect of safety at any time since the 1st of December last, a mercantile house would have needed to keep a correspondent in Washington, to advise it from week to week, as to the chances of the various bills likely to affect prices, and as to the strength of the various "interests" claiming "protection" or "encouragement." No ship-builder or ship-owner could safely extend his operations till he knew what Congress was going to do about the duty on ship-builders' materials, or about subsidies, or about the admission of foreign-built ships to the American registry. No woolen manufacturer or importer could move safely till he knew what was to be the issue of the great wool fight; no iron manufacturer could prudently multiply his furnaces or his forges, or make contracts for future delivery, till he knew what was to be the fate of pig-iron; and in this uncertainty the manufacturers of machinery and of edge tools, and the railroad men, have all shared in a greater or less degree. When we remember that the ordinary uncertainties of human affairs—the uncertainty of life, of weather, of character and conduct, of crops, and seasons, and distances, and revolutions, and wars, and fires, and famines—are already so great that it requires an extraordinary amount of judgment, foresight, and sagacity to enable a man to succeed in business; that, as statistics show, only a very small proportion of those who engage in trade and commerce retire with a fortune, we do not need to point out the depressing effect which an artificial addition to these uncertainties must have on nearly all branches of industry. We have, indeed, only to ask the first business man we meet how he feels while Congress is in session, and how he feels when the day of adjournment is fixed, to have our worst fears confirmed, and to find abundant justification for Mr. CAMERON'S remarks, severe as they are.

Of course, the tariff, and the currency, and the funding of the debt, and various other measures, must be debated. If the fiscal legislation of the country is bad, it must be improved. If the currency and taxation of the country have been thrown into disorder by the war, they must be set to rights; and as the work has to be done by a popular assembly, and popular assemblies are proverbially slow in reaching their conclusions, and indeed never reach them without much speaking, of course we cannot get back to solid ground without a period of more or less doubt. But this doubt might be greatly lessened if every member of both Houses would not insist on having his own views debated in full, or if the leading men of the Republican Party would give up the notion that they are bound to submit a distinct plan of funding, or contracting, or expanding. The men who understand questions of finance, even imperfectly, in every legislative body, are very few in number; and to them the others should leave the introduction of measures affecting the currency and taxation, and confine themselves to suggestion and criticism in very moderate degree. Criticism without knowledge may be play to Congressmen, but it is death to business men. Besides this, we think public business would be greatly expedited if the Committee of Ways and Means would, in constructing their Tariff bill, consider not only what in their opinion the duties ought to be, for the sake of domestic industry, or what domestic interests would like to have duties,—but, also, what they are likely to be able to get Congress to pass. Nothing can show greater indifference to the business interests of the country than to pile up duties which are sure to excite fierce and prolonged opposition; and which, if passed at all, can only be passed after weeks of contention, numerous postponements, and the diffusion through the community of great suspense and anxiety.

A Desperate Struggle for Freedom.

The present situation of the insurgents in Cuba necessarily appeals strongly to American sympathy, and is calculated to make the popular temper chafe under the restraints of international law. The cause of freedom is everywhere dear to us, and the desire to lend it assistance is an American impulse so strong as to amount almost to an instinct. We have inherited a sentiment of opposition to colonial rule which cannot always be suppressed, and which causes it to seem strange that any people of average spirit and intelligence can prefer that rule to independence. For this reason the gallantry of the Cuban insurgents, and their persistent struggle against long odds, have challenged the admiration of the people, and enlisted their warmest sympathies and hopes.

There is little doubt that if the question were put to a popular vote in this country today, a majority of the people would declare for immediate recognition of Cuba, regardless of consequences. But it would be done upon impulse merely, and that is a very unsafe guide to follow in reference to the foreign policy of a great nation like ours. A little cool reflection will convince even the most ardent friend of Cuban independence among us, that it would be unwise to complicate our relations with the rest of the world, or to invite a war with Spain, even to secure the freedom of Cuba. Hundreds of thousands of our citizens ardently wish that immediate assistance could be rendered to the Cubans, or that the insurgents were able to maintain a front sufficiently formidable to justify their immediate recognition as belligerents, without our affording to Spain a *casus belli*. But unfortunately this is not the present position of affairs.

The latest tidings from Cuba will intensify the popular feeling against Spain. The cause of independence has met with a severe loss in the death of Gen. GOICOURIA. He was an ardent patriot, and had won many friends in this City, as well as at the South, who will hear of his hasty and cruel execution with feelings of sincere grief, not unmingled with exasperation. He has fallen a martyr to the cause of freedom, which for twenty-five years he has prominently and chivalrously espoused. As in all such cases, his death will be avenged, and the cause for which he died will derive fresh strength from his example. The relentless policy adopted by the Spanish authorities cannot fail ultimately to invite a severe rebuke from other nations, nor to rouse a feeling of popular indignation that in due time will assert itself in an irresistible championship of the cause for which GOICOURIA laid down his life.

The stirring appeal made by CESPEDES to his countrymen, and through them to sympathizing sympathizers, in general, is likely to produce a powerful effect. The story told by Gen. JORDAN is a melancholy one, and to a less ardent people it would be dispiriting; but we have the consolation of knowing that the cause in behalf of which CESPEDES appeals, and for which GOICOURIA perished, is one which "though baffled oft is ever won;" and consequently we have an abiding faith that Cuba will yet be free. Whether the grand consummation will be effected this year or next, is doubtful, but sooner or later it will be accomplished, for republicanism is the ultimate destiny of this whole continent, and it cannot be very long retarded. We wish that it were possible for this people to reach out its hand at once, and participate in the glorious work; but the time is sure to come when they can do so, and if Cubans will but be true to themselves that day may arrive sooner than many people suppose.

Does the Female Suffrage Movement Make any Progress?

Any one who feels particularly interested in the progress of the female suffrage movement must have read with concern the news in our columns yesterday, to the effect that the Constitutional Convention of Illinois had resolved not to submit to the people the question whether women shall or shall not vote. The Convention at first decided to let the vote be taken. But after thinking the matter over again, it changed its mind. Thus no comfort is to be looked for in the direction of Illinois at present.

This is but a single example of what is going on everywhere. It is impossible to shut our eyes to the fact that the female suffrage agitation makes no visible progress. It may, of course, be extending in some private and invisible manner. There cannot be any kind of doubt that within the last few years many ladies of the highest intelligence and cultivation have taken a deep interest in the attempt to place both sexes on a political equality. These new adherents are very often to be found among the young—a circumstance which would alone suffice to convince careful political observers that the movement has more vitality in it than its opponents are always willing to believe. But notwithstanding these symptoms, it is palpable enough that the proposed "reform" makes no substantial progress. People generally, women as well as men, do not take kindly to it. They either care nothing whatever about it, or are disposed upon the whole to let matters take their course, convinced that nothing practical will be decided for many years to come. As for lady lecturers on the question, they do neither good nor harm. Lectures of any kind seldom decide important issues; and thus far no woman has appeared as the representative of her sex possessing a tithe of the ability or influence, as a public speaker, which rendered Mr. WENDELL PHILLIPS a potent advocate in this country, or enabled Mr. BRIGHT to triumph against inconceivable difficulties in England.

A great outcry was made about Mr. JOHN STUART MILL'S book on the *Subjection of Women* and it has been reprinted and sold here in large numbers. The ladies who demand the suffrage consider that this treatise settles the question. Now, in the first place, it does not apply to the state of society existing here, and in the next it is stuffed full of fallacies quite unworthy a man of Mr. MILL'S genius and fame. When he talks of marriage only giving woman a master, "and a master, too, of all her earthly possessions," he describes a state of the law of which we have no knowledge among ourselves. When, too, he argues, as he does throughout the volume, that marriage is always an advantage to the man and a disadvantage to the woman, he simply talks as if he had never seen more of the world than the glimpse of it that can be obtained from the windows of his study. In very many cases a man is obliged to make great sacrifices when he marries. If he have a conscience, he saddles himself with many responsibilities, and a load of anxiety which he can never afterward shake off. It is all nonsense to say that a man invariably gets the best of the marriage contract. Again, Mr. MILL continually asserts that the inferiority of woman is a relic of their treatment in barbarous times—man having always regarded woman as subordinate to himself. But he has not the candor to tell us why women were subordinate. It is because in "barbarous times," and indeed in times not very remote from our own, war was the main business of life, and in such a business as that, men naturally took the lead and held it. Women could only stay at home. They were not able to compete with men—"more shame for the men," says Mr. MILL. No one else can see it. Men did not try to keep women from going out to fight. Nature settled the question for them. Now that the world has advanced a phase or two, women have a clear field before them. But even Mr. MILL admits that thus far they have not accomplished much. He merely says that employments which are open to "the stupidest and basest of the other sex" are shut out from women. This is a mere quibble, although it is Mr. MILL who makes it. Such employments are indeed "open" to the stupid and base, but as a rule, the stupid and base can make no way in them. They cannot win lucrative occupation, or any sort of distinction. The competition is one in which the stupid and base are inevitably sifted out.

Almost every page of Mr. MILL'S book is equally wide of the mark, and consequently we need not be surprised that it has produced so little effect on public opinion here. In fact, most intelligent people have made up their minds on the whole subject. All professions ought to be as open to women as to men; how many women would achieve success is none of our business. When it is quite certain that the majority of women wish to vote, no one will have the power to resist their demand for the suffrage. So very wide an extension of the franchise would by no means be an unmixed good, and women themselves would be the first to discover the fact. At present it is perfectly clear that only a limited number of the female sex care one pin about the right to vote, and under these circumstances it is folly to talk of making a fundamental change in the laws relating to the franchise.

The Judicial Election.

When we consider the lasting results involved in the approaching Judicial election, the general indifference which is manifested with regard to it seems unaccountable. Accounts from all over the State agree that there is very little interest being manifested anywhere with regard to the issue; and yet it will determine the character of our State tribunal of last resort for fourteen years to come. It is difficult to estimate the vast interests which may be affected for good or ill during that time, by a Court possessing the power of interpreting the Constitution as well as the Statutes, and of finally deciding upon the rights of property, life, and liberty of every citizen. It is eminently desirable that so exalted a tribunal should be in harmony with the general political principles which have been accepted and agreed upon by the people during the past ten years, and this can only be secured by electing the ticket put in nomination by the Republican Party.

Aside from the above consideration, our ticket is by far the best of the two. In all that pertains to personal qualifications it is unexceptionable, and no Republican need hesitate to support it on the score of the fitness of the candidates. Our opponents have obtained an advantage over us in the campaign by instituting a Municipal election on the same day in this City, which will be sure to draw out a full vote, while in the rest of the State they are pursuing a "still hunt," in the hope and expectation that the demands of rural labor will keep large numbers from the polls in our strong Republican districts, and thus enable the City of New-York to decide the election. There is danger that, unless our Republican friends in the interior are active, this plan will be successful. We know that the Democratic Central Committee have sent circulars into every section urging a vigorous but a quiet canvass, and that they are hoping to succeed merely through Republican apathy.

We appeal to active Republicans all over the State to make a vigorous effort to bring out the vote. If they will but do this, our ticket can be elected in spite of the large organized and available majority in this City. At the same time, we make a similar appeal to our friends in the City to join heartily in the work; and by aid of the new Election law to keep the Democratic majority down to as low a figure as possible. The result of the canvass will be seen to be most important when we consider the position of the party in future elections. A Democratic victory would be regarded, however foolishly, as a rebuke of Gen. GRANT'S Administration, and as an indication of a popular reaction. Our adversaries would be greatly encouraged in future contests. For this reason especially is it important that there should be no lukewarmness shown by intelligent Republicans in reference to the forthcoming contest.

The Opportunity of Virginia.

A great effort is being made at this time by a powerful railroad and land company, backed by English capitalists, to settle the cheap and partly-unoccupied lands of Virginia. Hundreds of thousands of acres have been bought up, on a line of road from Norfolk right across the State, and the plan is formed of turning in upon them, on a grand scale, a number of English farmers or German peasants, who have saved some capital. A corresponding British Emigration Company has been formed in London, and there seems really at length some chance that a tide of wealth is about to be directed to Virginia, in comparison with the value of which the discovery of a gold-mine would be insignificant.

Virginia is a State remarkably well known in England, her natural advantages being perhaps better appreciated there than here. Novels have pictured it, travelers described it, and possibly the traditions of its attractions have come down from ante-revolutionary times. The main associations in the North with the "Old Dominion," are with tobacco, Chickahominy fever, and Gen. WISE. Few of our farmers are drawn toward it. But in England it is known as possessing in all its uplands the finest climate east of the Rocky Mountains, with large pleasant openings, and almost the only region in America where hunting men can "ride to hounds;" and for farmers, proximity to market, and cheapness of cultivated land, almost unknown in combination elsewhere in the Union.

The most ignorant have only to look at the map to see how close it is both to a large river, a good harbor, and our greatest Northern cities. It is well known to possess much mineral wealth, and good judges believe that even its exhausted lands can be renewed by fertilizers, so that, if the greater proximity to market be estimated, they may produce as abundantly as most of the Central West.

Cotton, the great desolator of its soil, will now probably be mainly given up, and the present most profitable growth of the Union, tobacco, will take its place. The English fully understand that its former evil reputation as a "breeder of slaves" is entirely departed, and that even the negroes are leaving it, not for the North, as used to be dreaded, but for a more tropical climate, and for districts where their race is more concentrated. The great charm, however, of this region to English settlers, over the West, is its vicinity to large cities and the ocean, and its more genial climate. A British farmer likes to be where he can occasionally "run up" to Washington, or Baltimore, or some miniature London in America. He wants now and then to see the sights of a large town, and he does not like to live where it takes a journey of two or three hundred miles to come in contact with civilization. He cannot bear "to pioneer;" he wants his stumps cleared, and fences built, and a house shingled and clap-boarded, and fields that at least have been broken by the plow and the harrow. He dislikes the intense cold and the intense heat of the West, and on the breezy uplands of Virginia he hopes to feel neither. He fancies, too, that in an old country he will be less liable to the attacks of his dreaded enemy in America—fever and ague.

The Swiss and Germans who are expected, soon in this State undoubtedly count with reason on planting profitable vineyards on the slopes of the Blue Ridge. They know from good authorities that the only grape which makes a good light red wine of the Burgundy stamp—the "Norton's Seedling"—is almost a native variety in the Old Dominion; and they can judge from the cheapness of the soil, and the accessibility of markets, how profitable either grapes or wine must be in the hill country of Western Virginia.

If these English and Swiss settlers do in truth enter and buy up farms, it will begin a new era for the lifeless old State which once led the Union. All the former dreams of the Virginia rebel leaders of binding the commerce of the Potomac and the Thames, and making Norfolk a second New-York, will be realized, but in a healthier form. The first State on the Atlantic will then lead in agriculture, vine-culture, and mining, as she used to lead in politics and slave-breeding. The healthy physique of the population will give them the sway in production, and Virginia will become a thousand times wealthier than she ever was under the curse of slavery. Wealth will be distributed much more evenly than it is here, for the true basis of general prosperity is the division of the soil into moderate farms which must follow such an emigration.

The great obstacle, however, to the attainment of this golden future is in the Virginians themselves. The abiding curse of a slave community, even after emancipation, is the tradition that labor is degrading. If these sturdy foreigners, on settling on their new farms, discover, after a time, that they are looked down upon and secretly despised by the natives, and classed with the former slaves, because they work with their hands, they will become discontented, and either never be absorbed into the population, or emigrate to regions where "society" is open to them, and all are on an equality. It may be that a Virginian cannot change his nature, and always will despise a man who does his own work. If so—if the new democracy has not yet persuaded the landholders of the old State, even after their terrible experience—then farewell to immigration, development, wealth, and all progress in that region.

The tide of European labor and wealth will flow elsewhere. The emigrant will go where he is respected—and the world is all open to him. Modern progress will pass by the State. She will remain with an effete slave aristocracy, an ignorant and lazy democracy, a worn-out soil, undeveloped mines, untilled fields, and exhausted farms. Her position and wealth in the future depend on the manner in which she receives the first detachments of that army of labor which is marching with eager footsteps toward her borders.

The Ex-Queen of Spain is getting short of money. When she took her flight from an ungrateful people it was generally supposed that she had made ample provision for the "rainy day" which is so common a phenomenon in human life. It was even hinted that the Crown jewels were stowed away somewhere or other in her trunks. That was a calumny, and although the royal lady had about ten millions of francs a few months ago, she is now nearly penniless. It is rumored that she will very shortly apply to the Emperor and Empress of the French for a pension. She has prudently waited until the plebiscitum was decided, not feeling quite sure perhaps that the Emperor himself might not be suddenly under the necessity of begging shelter and a crust from some more fortunate brother or sister. There is a tolerable certainty, however, that NAPOLEON, happen what may, will never run short of funds, unless British Consols are swallowed up by an earthquake.

There can now be no doubt whatever that the party recently captured by the brigands in Greece lost their lives through the folly of the Greek Government. Lord MUNCASTER was sent on parole to arrange for raising the money demanded as ransom—only £25,000! A banker at Athens generously offered to advance the money at once, without security—how many lords not in the hands of Greek bandits must wish they knew that banker. Lord MUNCASTER returned to the brigands in a country cart, and then the Government sent troops after the party, with orders not to listen to proposals of amnesty. The order was the death-knell of the captives. As the soldiers surrounded the brigands, they shot the travelers one after the other—Lord MUNCASTER, it is believed, having managed to escape. It will, perhaps, be remembered that everybody supposed that King THEODORE would serve the Abyssinian captives in the same manner, as soon as the British forces got in sight of Magdala—and why he didn't, no one has ever been able to explain.

We now know the actual loss of life produced by the "accident"—if the direct result of shameful carelessness can properly be called an accident—at the Capitol in Richmond. Fifty-eight persons are already dead, of whom fifty-five were white and three colored. Many of the wounded are in a condition to give rise to serious anxiety on the part of their friends. Over two score families are plunged in great poverty and distress, and an appeal has been made to the public here on their behalf. We would rather say no more in reference to that appeal, for a sum has been subscribed which, for the credit of New-York, we refrain from mentioning. Has the virtue of charity really taken a long farewell of the community?

Hon. LAFAYETTE S. FOSTER has made a speech in opening the House, at New-Haven, which will stand as an excellent set-off to Gov. ENGLISH'S tirade. He regrets the delay of Congress in admitting Georgia to its old political rights, but does not sympathize with the Governor's reactionary sentiments. It will be remembered that when Mr. FOSTER was in the United States Senate he was pronounced too "conservative" for the epoch. So now he is taunted with deserting his party, because he wishes to see Georgia represented in Congress. It is the old scream of party intolerance. A man's general fidelity to principles counts for nothing if he dares to express an adverse opinion on a single detail. Mr. FOSTER may console himself with the knowledge that the nation at large has no desire now to see any State deprived of representation in Congress. There is a difference between the sentiment of 1866 and 1870.

We are glad to notice the very general expression of gratification which has been made throughout the State over the new canal policy adopted by the Legislature at the last session. Meetings have been held in all the large cities along the line of the Erie Canal, and congratulatory resolutions passed, showing clearly that the Legislature hit the popular temper very exactly in its decision. A similar meeting will be held by the Produce Exchange in this City today, on which occasion that body will welcome Senator HARDENBERGH home, and give expression to its appreciation of his services in securing the adoption of the new policy. It is only proper that our merchants should join in the general expression of opinion, for New-York City is as much interested in the great reform as any other locality in the State.

One more great ocean route for passenger-ships, and another great channel of general intelligence, has been opened across the Pacific by mail-steamers which will run periodically between San Francisco and Honolulu, connecting at the latter place with another line from Sydney, in New South Wales, and touching at Auckland, in New-Zealand, on the way. In this manner we are brought into regular communication with the English world of the Pacific, which will send us as many items of news as the other more northerly world of China and Japan, in the same ocean. The Australians seem to like this American route to England, for over two hundred of them came to San Francisco in the *Idaho*, which was obliged to leave over twenty of them at Honolulu for want of room. The new route will be a great benefit to San Francisco, and a good help for the long railroad—at least till that rather baffling canal of the Isthmus is established in good working order.

The last forty-eight hours must have read a lesson to those buoyant mortals who think that the first warm day is the beginning of Summer. On Friday there were some hundreds of these deluded victims ready to cast off all warm clothing, and take to garments as light and scanty as are consistent with a due regard for the laws. They began to be extremely anxious to engage summer quarters, or at least to decide where they should go to spend their holiday. Yesterday supplied a very pretty commentary on these proceedings. It would be a striking warning against basing any expectations on the weather if we could ascertain how many people caught severe colds in the course of yesterday afternoon alone. Wild men and women who rushed off to Long Branch on Saturday to engage rooms, fearing that President GRANT'S visit will send prices higher than they have yet been known to go, found themselves shivering in an atmosphere such as drives so many worthy persons in England to commit suicide in November. It is generally a safe thing to be guided solely by the almanac in such matters. The hot weather does not, as a rule, begin on the 7th of May. People who emerge from the grub to the chrysalis at the first burst of sunshine generally pay for it by having to swallow rivers of cough mixture and cod-liver oil.

To-morrow the people of Vermont will choose delegates to a Constitutional Convention, to meet on the 8th of June. The last convention of that kind was held in 1857, and we believe its work has not been disturbed since. The labors of the new Convention will be confined to the consideration of six amendments, which have been proposed by the Council of Censors, and which are as follows: "(1) To forbid the creation, by special laws, of corporations, other than municipal; (2) to change the annual sessions of the Legislature and annual elections of State and county officers and of Justices of the Peace to biennial sessions and elections; (3) to enable the Legislature to provide for the filling of vacancies in its branches; (4) to extend the terms of the Judges of the Supreme Court from one to six years, and to provide for their appointment by the Governor and confirmation by the Senate, thus taking their election out of the Legislature; (5) to give women the ballot on the same terms with men; (6) to abolish the Council of Censors and give the power of proposing amendments to the Legislature, and to submit their adoption to a popular vote." The action of the new Convention on the proposed amendments will be final.

A California contemporary suggests that if we will only take "Hell Gate" to that city it will blow it into the air as easily as Blossom Rock. "Bring on your rocks," it says, "and we will blow them sky high." The advice is not worth much practically, but the "bull" is a good one. When we are in a position to export our superfluous rocks, we shall care very little whether they are exchanged for California nuggets, or are handed over to the engineers of the Blossom Rock for a playful experiment. At present there is so little probability of the mountain going to Mahomet that we must once more appeal to Mahomet, alias Col. Von Schmidt, to come to the mountain.

The *World* makes a retort to one of our paragraphs concerning the Indians and the policy of the Administration with regard to them. It falls into several blunders within a very short compass. It says:

"Reading the Republican journals a little more than a year ago, one would have thought a 'statesmanlike policy' had come out of the brain of President GRANT. To be sure, the policy, when announced, made [illegible] grieve, but to Republicans it seemed to be the perfection of human reason. A half-breed Indian was placed at the head of the Indian Bureau, whereat the 'trooly loil' nodded their heads and shouted Amen! A lot of broad-brims from Pennsylvania were dispatched by GRANT as a roving commission to play 'William Tell' to our Western wilds, and the unreflecting stood lost in contemplation of the greatness and goodness of the political thought."

Gen. ELY PARKER, above referred to, is not a "half-breed" Indian, but the hereditary grand sachem of the Six Nations, and, as such, holds by succession, the medal given by President WASHINGTON to his ancestor, RED JACKET; the Indian policy which "came out of the brain of Gen. GRANT" was simply to put the Indians under the care and control of the War Department, and this was not done. The Quaker agents were sent among the Indians for a very different purpose from that of playing at "William Tell." Precisely what the *World* means by this allusion to the historic "apple-shooting" of Switzerland we are at a loss to understand. The "broad-brims" did not go among the Indians armed even with bows and arrows, and the only apples they ever aimed at were "apples of discord." Besides, does not the *World* know that there never was a William Tell?

Fire in Third-avenue.

A fire occurred yesterday morning in the stable No. [illegible] Third-avenue, owned by MATTHEW BURNS, and occupied by CHRISTINA MANE. A damage of $600 was occasioned; covered by insurance.

AFFAIRS IN ENGLAND.

The Pious Sensation of London—Advice to Working Men—A New Critic—Holy-Days and Their Observance—A French Invasion—The Season.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Saturday, April 23.

The pious sensation of London is no longer the Greek Archbishop, but the Hindoo Reformer, the new Mohammed, Mr. [illegible]. English religious people are not usually very cordial to Deists, but a Hindoo Deist, or Mono-Theist, is another matter. In a nation of many Gods, it is an improvement to believe in but one. It is there that a large part of the Hindoos are Mohammedans, and therefore quite as orthodox as [illegible]; yet, for some queer reason, the London clergy, from Broad Church to Unitarian, which may not be very far, met the other day to welcome a Hindoo Deist to England; and he has since then been preaching in different Unitarian pulpits—notably, that of our industrious countryman, Rev. MONCURE D. CONWAY, in Finsbury-square. He also attended the Ritualistic Good Friday services at St. Alban's. He gives little hope that he will ever become a Christian of any denomination—but he is none the less a lion of the London season—of religious anniversaries.

ADVICE TO WORKING MEN.

The *Morning Post* pauses in its proper work of the chronicles of aristocratic amusements to give some good advice to a British workman, when it advises to "emulate the moderation and the thrift of his class on the Continent—not to speak of abandoning that mendicity which, comparatively speaking, is unknown abroad." If he do not improve, it will not be for want of good examples; for he is constantly told how much better behaved, and consequently better off are the working men in every country in Europe. I say nothing of America, for English writers do not often go there for examples. The high wages and the protective system in vogue there are not to their taste. But they give us advice for which we ought to be grateful. The Manchester *Courier*, for example, suggests the establishment of a State Church as a remedy for political and judicial corruption.

"The American preacher," says the *Courier*, "dares not say all that he ought or all that he would, simply because he is a creature of the 'voluntary system,' and if he offend any one member of his congregation he knows perfectly well that a considerable portion of his income is at once cut off. And so he says 'smooth things' to his people, while flagrant and unblushing sin greets him on every side."

You were not perhaps aware that the purity, honesty and morality which reign so universally in England are entirely owing to the Established Church, and that if any corruption or vice exists, it must be looked for among dissenters; but why there should be dissenters in a country blessed with an Established Church, I am quite unable to inform you.

A NEW CRITIC.

That you may not go entirely to the bad for the lack of friendly and judicious criticism, one Mr. GRENVILLE JOHN CHESTER, B. A., has lately returned from a visit to America and published a volume of transatlantic sketches, not altogether complimentary. Mr. CHESTER says:

"For horrible oaths, and low cant, calculating blasphemy, I do not believe the 'God-fearing' American people, as English authors term them, have their equals on the face of the earth. And so the Celto-Popish taste for profane oaths they add the Anglo-Puritan [illegible] for swindling and roguery. A 'smart' man, one of the national idols, is commonly a swindler. * * * If there be a law-defying, lawless people on the earth, I believe it to be the Americans. The whole land is stained with blood shed in defiance of the law."

Yet Mr. CHESTER is no unfriendly critic; and notwithstanding the terrible fact that "amid the widespread corruption of morals which prevails in the United States, it is considered indelicate to mention a cock or a bull in polite society," he is still of the opinion that "a patriotic Englishman and a patriotic American should pray and strive to promote a brotherly union between the two peoples, whose interests, like their origin, should be one."

GOOD FRIDAY IN ENGLAND.

In my last letter I gave some account of the way in which Englishmen keep Good Friday—with sacred concerts, kiss-in-the-ring, circuses and merry-go-rounds. That is one way. It must be said, however, that Ritualism has produced a very marked change, and that numerous churches were filled with people who kept the day with religious solemnity. There was preaching of the Three Hours' Agony, and at [illegible] the Stations of the Cross were made in the open streets, and listened to by crowds of attentive if not devotional people.

"At St. Paul's, Knightsbridge, the services were: At 7 A. M., meditation; 8 A. M., matins; 11 A. M., litany, ante-Communion service, and a short address by Mr. LIDDELL, the incumbent. From 12 to 3 P. M. the service of the Three Hours' Agony was conducted by Rev. Father GRAFTON, of the Cowley Brotherhood. It consisted of addresses on the incidents of the Crucifixion and the Savior's words on the Cross, each address being preceded by an appropriate hymn, and followed by a silent meditation."

Think how impossible all this has been in an Anglican church for at least two centuries. At all the Ritualist Churches there were services copied as closely as possible from Rome.

"At St. Barnabas, Pimlico, the crowded congregation were almost all dressed in mourning. The choir were in their cassocks; the church was hung with black, and the preacher wore a plain surplice without scarf or stole. At 3 o'clock, the hour at which our Lord yielded up His spirit into His Father's hand, the great bell tolled forth sonorously and solemnly. At that time the people were all kneeling, during one of the intervals between the addresses. The sun was shining very faintly through the richly-colored glass, and the chancel forming a dark background, the scene was very impressive, and not the less so, because through the open door in the south porch could be seen glimpses of trees bursting forth into brilliant green beneath the bright sunshine."

EASTER SUNDAY.

On Easter Sunday the churches were decorated magnificently, the music was joyous and triumphant, the communicants, especially at the Ritualist churches, very numerous.

"At St. Alban's a procession was arranged at 3 o'clock, in the following order: Incense-bearer, and boys in white surplices; twenty choristers and precentor, similarly attired; three priests followed by about twelve boys in scarlet cassocks and white surplices; Mr. MACKONOCHIE, with two boys holding up his train; banner-bearer, carrying a magnificent blue and white silk banner; boys of a guild, about sixty in number; banner-bearer, followed by about fifty members of a brotherhood with yellow embroidered collarets and capes; banner-bearer, with about about forty members of the order of Jesus of Nazareth, in scarlet collarets and embroidered capes, wearing medals and crucifixes; one of the sisterhood in connection with the Church carrying a large silk banner; sisters of the order of 'Mary the Virgin,' about eighty in number, in white veils; banner-bearer, followed by a large number of Sisters of Mercy, in the scapular and veils of their different orders. Then followed members of 'The Holy Family,' and those who had been to confession. Rev. E. F. RUSSELL, a nephew of Lord RUSSELL, is one of the clergy who minister at St. Alban's, and it was he who brought from the mount of crucifixion, at Jerusalem, the thorns from which the crown of thorns was made, that was on the altar on Good Friday."

At the Catholic churches there were, in some cases, full orchestral bands with trumpets and drums added to the organs. St. George's, Southwark, was crammed, with extra benches in the aisles and hundreds standing. Bishop GRANT preached, and at the offertory I noticed that the plates contained bank notes and gold; and a bank note in England means at least £5. There are indeed, Scotch and Irish one pound notes, but they are never seen in London except in the windows of the money-changers. Easter Monday is largely kept as a holiday, and some shops are kept closed. About half as many went to the Crystal Palace as on Good Friday. The museums and free galleries were crowded. At night nearly all the theatres had new attractions. It is curious to see how France has invaded the English stage. You will say that is nothing new; for English plays, for a long time, have been written in Paris. Yes, but they come over disguised. Now we take our French drama neat or but slightly diluted. A French company is playing at the Princess, HERVE'S "Petit Faust," English words, but with several French singers at the Lyceum. OFFENBACH'S "Princess of Trebizonde" at the Gayety. "Frou-Frou" at the St. James and Olympic, with a chancery suit pending to see if the law will protect the authorized version.

A FRENCH INVASION.

It is curious, also, to see how far England is invaded in other ways by her natural enemies. If you pass along Regent-street, the most splendid shopping street in London, every third sign, nearly, is French; and the manufactures are in still larger proportion. [illegible] French silks and prints, French porcelain and bijouterie, French wines and cookery. In the English capital we sleep on French beds; breakfast on French rolls and coffee, or chocolate; wear French fashions and materials; dine on French dishes; drink French wines, brandies and liqueurs; amuse ourselves with French dramas. We might as well be annexed to France and have done with it.

ACROSS COUNTRY.

The weather for the past week has been lovely. Either the stories we used to read of the English climate were untrue, or there has been a great change for the better. The Winters are mild; the Summers warm, and sometimes too dry. The thermometer, during the last weeks of April, has ranged from 60° to 80°. The country is of the brightest green, with miles and miles of fruit orchards in a perfect glory of white blossoms. In a holiday run across England, I have seen the valleys of the Thames, Avon and Severn, with their meadows full of white lambs, with cherry and pear trees in bloom, dotting the whole landscape. The miles of gardens about Evesham are just now worth a long journey to see. English towns are ugly, as a rule, but the English country is certainly delightful.

MONADNOCK.

SPANISH AFFAIRS.

The Federal Republican Directory's Address—Trouble in Madrid and Disorderly Proceedings Elsewhere—The Clergy and the Oath—Difficulties Ahead.

From Our Own Correspondent.

MADRID, Sunday, April 24, 1870.

The following address of the Federal Republican Directory to its adherents has been issued, and causes much talk. It is called out by some of the recent events in some of the Spanish Provinces:

Another useless scene of bloodshed. Our expectations disappointed by an insane Government—the odious conscription [aggravated] by the establishment of a second reserve—a few of the cities thought that the hour of insurrection had sounded. They have yielded rather to an impulse of the heart than to the dictates of prudence. The sad results of the struggle have come upon us to prove the necessity of discipline. The idea of wishing to combat by armed force on all occasions the abuses and the errors of those in power without a knowledge of the true situation has been a fatal one.

We will do everything in our power to put an end to these abuses. Invested by the Federal Assembly, in which more than forty Provinces were represented, with the power of directing the Republican Party, we consider it our duty to prevent the mistakes which would lead to the ruin of our party. We are resolved to fulfill our duty until such time as our powers may be revoked by the Federal Assembly. We, as well as the Federal Republicans, who have nominated us, are far from believing that we ought ever to abandon the idea of employing force. It would be impossible to do so in a country where force threatens to usurp the place of right. But we have at the same time the conviction that the absolute renunciation of legality in the struggle would be our ruin. Nations rescue themselves with difficulty from a state of perpetual civil warfare. If we should act thus, we should not fail to see, in a short time, the defection of a numerous class of citizens who now cling to the Republican Party with hope. It is well to make ready for the struggle, but we must also reserve the forces of the Republican Party for the moment when the Government trampling under foot the laws of the country, or placing itself above the will of the nation shall consider it necessary or legitimate to make an appeal to arms. Then the justice, the conscience and the right of nations would be in favor of our cause, and the probabilities of triumph would be great. Even on these conditions the Republican Party, be well convinced of it, would not be victorious if it should not be disciplined. Mistrust whoever wishes to sow discord among us. Disorders will reduce us to impotence. Our strength depends upon our union. Whence will come the causes of disorder? We are all marching with a firm step toward the establishment of a Federative Republic, without permitting any consideration, any intrigues of other parties, to oblige us to lower the flag dyed in the blood of the martyrs of Cadiz, of Barcelona, of Malaga, of Jerez, of Valencia and of Saragossa. We are all disposed to fight, and never to accept any other form of government, even that of the unitary Republic.

Our opinion is that the revolution ought to give rise to the advent of the fourth estate, (the proletariat.) Our first care must be the amelioration of the working-classes in liberty and right. We aspire, reasonable men as we are, to give life legally to our ideal government, until the sword of the CÆSARS may no longer come to cut it off by force if our governing powers should appeal to force.

The Federal Assembly has based the reorganization of parties so that events like those of Barcelona may never more occur. If our onward march is firm and assured we will be able to act with energy and speed when the decisive moment may arrive. We call upon all the cities and villages of Spain to name Fash Committees by direct universal suffrage for all Spaniards at least twenty years of age, that they also renew the Committees of the Provinces, and that they proceed to the election of two or three representatives to the Directory. The representatives united in the Assembly are called upon to judge us and to nominate our successors. Look for capable and tried men. It is not more difficult to determine the line of conduct of the Republican Party than to direct it in governmental spheres.

(Signed.)

F. PI MARGALL,
E. FIGUERAS,
E. CASTALAR,
LOPEZ VELASQUEZ.

MADRID, April 18, 1870.

Allow me to make a few remarks on this address, in order that its readers may understand all its importance. The Republican Directory of Madrid has thought fit to give this address published to reply to the attacks made by a few Republicans, who, not having been nominated members of the Directory, have avenged their defeat by pronouncing violent harangues against those who have obtained the suffrages of the representatives of all the Provinces. One of these discontented personages, M. E. LAFUENTE, has delivered a speech in the Liberty Club against Messrs. CASTALAR and FIGUERAS, whose conduct he has bitterly attacked. M. LAFUENTE asks for the nomination of a new Directory. He demands, also, that the representatives from the Provinces may be chosen among the men of action, for it is necessary, in his opinion, to be ready to take up arms against the Government and assure the establishment of the proletariat or fourth estate, the only means of assuring the existence of the Federative Republic in Spain.

TROUBLES IN MADRID.

We had, in Madrid, a few days ago, a serious difficulty between the artillery men and the National Guard, who were on duty at the same time on the Place Mayor. The artillery-men began the quarrel. From words they came to blows, and swords were being drawn when the Minister of the Interior, the Regent, the Military Governor, and the Prefect arrived on the spot in time to prevent a fight, which would have led to the most deplorable consequences. The next day the same troubles began. This time several of the artillery-men, who had been the aggressors, were arrested and order was established.

DISORDERS ELSEWHERE.

In Catalonia the military authorities have ordered numerous arrests, and councils of war are held permanently. The drawings for the conscription are carried on under difficulties. In many places the church registers are carried off and burned in the public places. In Valencia a band of malefactors are creating terror in all the country round. Being pursued by the *gendarmerie* they took refuge in a mill, when they forced the miller to give them all his provisions. After a hearty breakfast they went off, taking the miller to show them how to cross the mill streams. As soon as they were in safety, they shot their guide through the head and made their way to the mountains, where they are still pursued. In Catalonia a similar band, after committing a number of assassinations on innocent persons, were surprised by the *gendarmerie*, and three of their number taken prisoners. A council of war was called, tried them summarily, condemned them to death, and they were executed on the spot.

THE CLERGY AND THE OATH.

The Spanish clergy have been called on to take the oath of fidelity to the Constitution. The prelates and Bishops at once referred to the Court of Rome, where two Consistories have been in session on this subject. The Spanish Bishops have decided to wait to receive a reply from the Vatican before taking the oath. It is stated that the Holy Father is very hostile to the measure in question. The gravity of this situation is not to be concealed, for the Government has decided upon depriving any priest or lay brother of his salary who may refuse to take the oath.

TROUBLOUS TIMES AHEAD.

The Carlists are agitating actively, in anticipation of probable events this Summer, or even before; but in spite of the organization of these in all the provinces, it is not probable that they will accomplish anything but a useless effusion of blood, for both Liberals and Republicans are decided on fighting them to the death to prevent them from gaining their point. Before the end of May, the great duel between the Republicans and the Monarchists will have begun, and a terrible crisis must take place.

ROME.

The Council and its Acts—Appearance of the Priests—The Glitter and Show—Vigorous War on Enlightenment—Wretched Condition of the City.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ROME, Wednesday, April 20, 1870.

All the news that can be written from Rome may be put into a few lines. Politically, this mine is not a rich one, and lately it has been a good deal overworked. The Council has furnished no valuable ore, and your columns are too much needed for other uses to have a half dozen of them filled with the dross of many trivial inventions. The Council, up to this time, as you very well know, has done little work, but has given way to the common human weakness of a great deal of talk. The light work of revising the catechism, doctrine, discipline and heresies, has received attention, but the heavy work of proclaiming the infallibility of PIO NONO and his successors, is yet on the shoulders of the fathers, a wearisome burden, and the load may be thrown down to be taken up again after an adjournment, which a few weeks more increasing disputes may bring about.

THE PRIESTS AND THEIR APPEARANCE.

The spectacle now presented at Rome is one of the most remarkable illustrations of the weakness of human nature. Here are something less than a thousand high priests, claiming a great deal of learning—indeed, the cream of the intellect of the Roman Episcopacy—who cannot or will not understand the wants of the age in which they live. They have a great deal of faith in dogmas of their own invention, and are ready to set the world by the ears to defend them; but have no faith in the progress of the human intellect, the supreme utility of science, the power of character and a better condition for the human race. These men go about dressed in all sorts of finery, with garments of cut and color like those of women, often exhibiting, also, a truly feminine vanity and weakness. Some are distinguished by hat-band and fringe of golden cord, and others have it of silk—either crimson, green or some other color. The pelisses, or sotanes, is also of various colors, according to the nationality, and, indeed, the livery of the Church, for ecclesiastics of every degree is varied as much as are the soldiers' uniforms. The clerical organization has in it much that resembles the military. The common-priests form the rank and file of the army; the Canons, Monsignori and Bishops are the Majors, Colonels and Generals, while the Cardinals are the Field Marshals, from whom the great directing chief may be taken. The glitter and tinsel of the one rivals the dazzling shine of the other. The mitres of Bishops and crowns of Patriarchs, like the helmets of officers of grenadiers, glitter with the splendor of the cap of the hero described with so much spirit by HOMER,—"High on his helm celestial lightnings play." If you ask a priest why so much display, he will say, "Because the dignity of the Church demands it;" or in other words, it is necessary that the illusion shall be kept up. Man is a weak creature, as foolish as he is ignorant, and is pleased with appearances, and we must take him as he is, and use all means to preserve our influence over him, for the greatest of calamities would follow the moment we should allow him to slip from our control.

SUPPRESSING LETTERS AND PAPERS.

Every day I have testimony to the fact of the espionage and restraint exercised with more rigor than ever by the Roman Police. No printed word is allowed to come into or go out of Rome if it is not of a tone set by the lay of the Inquisition. Look sharply to it if you wish to make sure of your letters, either received or sent. The keeper of one of the principal reading-rooms for foreigners tells me that there has been no profit, but rather a loss, in maintaining the establishment the past season. Subscribers enough he would have, but his newspapers are suppressed at the Post-office if a word is found in them criticising anything which is done here. Sometimes not more than one number of the London *Times* is delivered to him in a week, while the petty injustice is added of making him pay the postage on all the numbers destroyed. If there is a word of expostulation, the reply is, "Keep your mouth shut, or you will have your shop shut also." The authority does not relax any of its old despotic brutality, and seems to exult in giving new proofs of how bad a government of priests can be.

WRETCHEDNESS OF ROME.

Some slight attempts have been made since the weather has improved to clean the town, but the sweeping and scrubbing process needs to reach the interior of the houses, where the scavenger-carts never penetrate. Indeed, a great part of the population seem to love dingy walls, a musty atmosphere and general filth, and there can be little hope of improvement without a new education. As religion takes higher forms with populations, a greater degree of cleanliness follows. We have in the world Buddhism, Mohammedanism, Judaism, Catholicism and Protestantism, and in this order of succession we have the gradation of cleanliness which belongs to Asiatic, Turkish, Jewish, Roman Catholic and Protestant communities. But if by the Holy Father's order some of the filth of Rome has been put out of sight, the beggar nuisance cries as loud as ever. In most countries upon which the light of Christianity has fallen, there is a just Christian pride, as well as charity, which provides for the suffering and the helpless in asylums and hospitals; but here there seems to be no shame, and the halt, the maimed and the blind have ticket of leave to go on parade, and beggary makes perpetual holiday. I shall leave Rome after a visit of less than ten days, and go back to Florence, more than ever persuaded that the Italians have acted wisely in cutting themselves loose from the Pope, trusting to their own common sense in making reforms, rather than to the inspiration of the Holy Father's infallible counsels. They will continue to do well if they still leave PIUS IX. and his friends to go their own way.

ANGELICO.

Compliments for the Massachusetts Legislature.

From the Boston Traveller, May 7.

The present Legislature, which was to have made so quick work with the business that should be brought before it, in compliance with Mr. Speaker JEWELL'S wise and earnest suggestions, has entered upon the fifth month of its long, wearisome, tedious and not particularly useful existence, and there is much reason for supposing it will not be content with a five months' session, but will see the first half of the year out before going off. Dull, heavy, slow and stupid concerns are mostly long-lived, and the Legislature of 1870 will prove no exception to the rule, as exemplified in the length of the session. The movement looking to an adjournment on the 12th, by the House of Representatives, is a most amusing specimen of the humbugging business.

Fatal Accident at the Albany Penitentiary.

From the Albany Evening Journal, May 7.

A terrible accident occurred at the Penitentiary this morning, resulting in the almost instant death of one of its inmates. The name of the unfortunate victim was JANE GARVEY, aged twenty-three years, who was under a six months' sentence for disorderly conduct, having been sent down from Troy by Justice NEARY. This morning JANE got up as usual and went to work. Between 8 and 9 o'clock Miss CHAPMAN, the matron of the institution, went with her to the Matron's room to do the work there. This room is in the fourth story in the hall occupied by the female prisoners.

While in the room, JANE complained of feeling unwell, and told the Matron that she would take some medicine in the evening. The Matron left JANE in the room and went down-stairs. In a few minutes the Matron's attention was attracted by hearing a heavy fall on the east side of the hall, and looking in that direction she discovered the lifeless body of JANE lying upon the flagged floor. She had fallen from the fourth gallery, a distance of about thirty feet, and striking upon her head smashed in the skull so that the brains oozed out. Her right arm was also broken. No person witnessed the accident, but it is supposed that while walking along the gallery she was seized with a fit and fell over. Coroner MULLIGAN was notified and held an inquest. A verdict was rendered in accordance with the facts. Gen. PILSBURY caused the body to be properly laid out in the hospital, and sent word to the friends of deceased in Troy. This is the first fatal accident that has occurred at the Penitentiary since it was founded, nearly a quarter of a century ago, which is very remarkable when we take into consideration the amount of machinery constantly in operation at the institution; and this exemption from accidents is to be attributed to the fact that the greatest care and watchfulness is at all times exercised by Gen. PILSBURY and his deputies.

THE BANK ROBBERY IN MAINE.

Names and History of the Burglars who Robbed the Lime Rock Bank in Rockland, Me.—Particulars of the Affair.

From the Boston Traveller, May 6.

We have already given a report of the robbery of the Lime Rock Bank, at Rockland, Me., the arrest of some of the robbers, and the recovery of the money.

The first information of the robbery came from a Rockland policeman named MCALLISTER. About 4 o'clock on Wednesday morning, as a coachman was going to the wharf to meet the steamer *Katahdin*, MCALLISTER told him the bank had been robbed. The coachman asked if he had given the alarm, and he said he was just going to do so. He then went to the house of JOHN P. BARRY, the President of the bank, who told him what had been done. This was about one hour after the robbery. It was ascertained soon after that ADDISON KEYSER, an ex-policeman, had been seen taking two men out of town in a covered buggy. He could not be found until noon, when he was arrested. He was taken to the office of the President, and made a confession. He said he had left the two men in a piece of woods three miles from the city, and had agreed to go for them at 8 o'clock in the evening.

Arrangements were made with Mayor KIMBALL for their capture, and fifteen men armed with rifles sent out to surround the woods to prevent their escape. At 7½ o'clock KEYSER was furnished with a buggy and sent out as a decoy, a man armed with a rifle following him, with instructions to shoot him if he tried to escape. He drove out to the woods as directed, and the two men came to the buggy, threw a carpet-bag into the rear part of it, got into it, and were driven into the ambuscade that had been prepared for them. One of them, who proved to be the notorious JACK ADAMS, showed fight; but the presentation toward him of the muzzles of loaded rifles, soon brought him and his companion to terms. They were taken back to Rockland, when one gave the name of JOHN A. STEVENS of Boston, and the other of CHARLES MAYHEW, a New-York burglar now in Sing Sing. The carpet-bag and valise they had thrown into the rear part of the buggy was found to contain all the stolen money and papers, except $5,000, which is believed to have been buried in the woods. These would have been of no value to the thieves.

Prior to this KEYSER had given information that one of the robbers had been concealed at the house of ALDEN LITCHFIELD, a prominent merchant of Rockland. The Police, with a mob of some 400 persons, went to LITCHFIELD'S house, at about 4 o'clock in the afternoon, and arrested him. They also found a man at his house, in bed, who said he was very sick. He was arrested, and gave his name as JOSHUA ATKINS.

Up to this time the names of the strangers arrested were not known, and the officials were unaware that three of the smartest burglars in the country were in custody. The next morning Special Detectives DEARBORN and CHAPMAN, of this city, who had been telegraphed for, arrived at Rockland, and were confronted with [illegible]

AMUSEMENTS.

The Theatres To-night.

The new comedy of "The Lancers" will be acted, for the first time here, at Wallack's tonight. "Ruy Blas" is to be the play at the French Theatre. At Booth's Mr. CHANFRAU will play in "The School of Reform" and in "Breakers Ahead." A new drama, entitled "Twenty Years Dead," is advertised for performance at the Bowery. At the Tammany, the Kiralfy Troupe will dance for the first time. At the San Francisco Minstrel Hall, Mr. DAVID WAMBOLD will effect his rentrée.

MR. FOX AND TAMMANY.

Hon. John Fox's Reply to the Tammany Sachems.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
WASHINGTON, Friday, April 29, 1870.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your paper of the 29th inst. was published a report of the proceedings of "Tammany Society," wherein an attack was made upon me in the form of a communication presented to that body, by some person or persons whose names are withheld. I wish to place on record proof of its falsity and injustice.

The first falsehood is the allegation that I endeavored "to break down the organization of the Democratic Party in the City of New-York." That is impossible as it is false. Leaders may be changed, but the Democratic Party and its organization will survive any man or any set of men.

Second, That I was absent from my seat in Congress when the question of the admission of Virginia was voted upon, and was also absent when my vote was needed on important questions. This, too, is false. I was in my seat, and voted with my party for the admission of that State, as by reference to the *Congressional Globe* of Jan. 15, 1870, will fully appear. On the proposition "That the State of Virginia was entitled to representation in the Congress of the United States," which was adopted by a vote of 98 to 95, I voted with my party in the affirmative, and for the bill for the admission of Virginia, passed on the same day, my vote is recorded with the majority. If I have been absent when other so-called "important votes" were taken, it has been when my vote was not needed, or when other duties to my constituents called me elsewhere.

So much for the charges brought against me by this non-Democratic secret society, prominent in whose councils are some of the most [illegible].

I belong to the regular Democratic General Committee of the City of New-York, representing the First Ward, having been elected by the Democrats of that ward for ten years consecutively, an organization entirely separate from the Tammany Society. That Committee alone has the power to declare my seat vacant, after first preferring charges against me and giving me an opportunity to be heard in my defense. But to try and to condemn a man in "Star Chamber" fashion, and to record him guilty in "Star Chamber" archives, is not Democratic nor just, but cowardly and dishonest.

No secret society is entitled to drive me from Tammany General Committee, and none has power to drive me from the Democratic Party.

I have ever been a Democrat, and shall continue one as long as I live.

My efforts in conjunction with the "Young Democracy" were honest and patriotic endeavors within party lines—for municipal reform. These efforts were frustrated by a coalition—outside party lines—whose character is manifest in the subsequent election of forty [illegible] Democrats from office, and the appointment of eighteen Radical Republicans to high executive offices under the new charter thus passed, with salaries of from $5,000 to $10,000 each.

My record will better bear examination by the honest Democrats of New-York City than the records of my assailants.

I have said before I shall never cease to be a Democrat, nor to believe that my duty as a Democrat obliges me to labor within the Democratic Party against such inefficiency and corruption in this City's government as hitherto has been surpassed only by the more monstrous inefficiency and corruption of the Republican Administration of the Federal Government.

Very respectfully yours, JOHN FOX.

SEAMAN'S MISSION.

Sixteenth Anniversary of the Protestant Episcopal Church Missionary Society for Seamen in the Port of New-York.

The twenty-sixth anniversary of "The Protestant Episcopal Church Missionary Society for Seamen in the City and Port of New-York" was celebrated last evening in the Church of the Holy Trinity, corner of Madison-avenue and Forty-second-street. Rev. Dr. MORGAN presided, and opened the proceedings with prayer and the reading of the forty-first Psalm: "Blessed is he that considereth the poor and needy; the Lord shall deliver him in the time of trouble," &c.

The congregation was large, and the services were unusually interesting and impressive, being participated in by Rev. Drs. W. F. MORGAN, STEPHEN H. TYNG, Jr., and Mr. LEWIS.

The last-named gentleman read the annual report of the Society. The Floating Church of the Saviour, which has been completed and opened lately, and which is moored at the foot of Pike-street on the East River, was reported to be a great success in attracting the simple and generous sons of the sea to receive the doctrines and truths, the practice of which leads to everlasting life. This "floating church" has a special attraction for sailors, and they on their part fail not to show their particular regard for it. Connected with the church is a Sunday-school, held in the Mission building No. 36 Pike-street, and a reading-room in the basement of the same building. The average attendance is ninety-five on Sundays and forty-five on week days. The Chapel of the Holy Comforter, North River, of which Rev. Mr. ROBERTS is pastor, was reported as progressing with steady regularity. Rev. Mr. ROGERS visits the sailors in their boarding-houses and on board their ships, and gladly bore testimony to their docility in receiving instructions. During the past year there have been 110 services on Sundays and fifty-one on week days. The average attendance was forty, and the number of communicants thirty-two. There is a Sunday-school attached to this church, but on account of having to contend with difficulties it is not so effective as could be wished. A cheering report of the work going bravely on was received from Rev. R. J. WALKER, who conducts an open-air service every Sunday, weather permitting, at Coenties-slip, East River. When the weather is unfavorable the service is held at No. 22 South-street, at the new Sailors' Home. There is a large circulating library connected with this missionary district, containing as many as 2,000 volumes besides tracts, pamphlets and magazines. The new Sailors' Home on Franklin-square, superintended by Mr. and Mrs. BLAKE, and of which Rev. Mr. WALKER is resident pastor, was reported to be in a very flourishing condition. There are over fifty sailors residing there now. The financial report stated that the receipts of the year amounted to $10,395 76, and the payments $9,700 10, leaving a balance in hand of $695 66.

Rev. STEPHEN H. TYNG, Jr., delivered an eloquent and impressive discourse in behalf of the Society. After vividly portraying the dangers and terrors of the ocean, he said no class of men braved more or suffered more for the good of their fellow men than sailors, on whom depends the commercial prosperity and greatness of every country. But the dangers which surrounded the sailor on shore were infinitely more saddening to contemplate than those which raged around him at sea, for during his brief time in port he was liable to be spiritually wrecked on the shoals and quicksands of sin and death. He said it was not only a noble work of Christianity to try and save the poor seaman from falling into the snares which are laid for him by the wicked while in port, but it was a stern, imperative duty. By nature, the sailor is the most impressible and susceptible of being led either in the ways of good or evil of any human being. He hoped, therefore, that all present would assist in the good work of lighting the beacon-lamp of faith and truth in the hearts of the homeless seafarers, to guide them through the dangers which surround them on shore.

The American Home Missionary Society Anniversary Sermon.

Rev. Dr. MANNING, of Boston, delivered, last evening, the anniversary sermon of the American Home Missionary Society at the Tabernacle, corner of Broadway and Thirty-fourth-street. The congregation was not a very large one. Previous to the discourse the Pastor made a statement concerning the American Home Missionary Society, from which it appeared that during the past year the receipts had been $263,102, an advance of $66,000 on the receipts of the preceding year. The expenditures last year had been larger more than during the previous one. Dr. MANNING'S discourse was listened to with deep attention by the not very large congregation present. He decried sectarian differences, and predicted that at no distant day the various denominations would cast aside their various prejudices and superstitions, and disregarding mere theological differences, would coalesce on the broad basis of a common Christianity. Even the Roman Church, the speaker said, would yet be brought to take this broad, liberal view of Christianity. The American Home Missionary Society had in the past done much to extend this feeling of a common Christianity, and in the future would do more. It was necessary, and the time was not far distant when all denominations of the Christian Church would work shoulder to shoulder, with a common aim.

The Public Debt of Georgia.

From the Atlanta (Ga.) Intelligencer, May 5.

The public debt of Georgia on the 1st of January last, according to an official report, which shows the date of issue and maturity of outstanding bonds past due and due this year, is set down as follows: 1869, $6,000; 1862, $15,000; 1863, $3,500; 1864, $9,500; 1865, $8,000; 1866, $20,500, and $15,000 sterling bonds due in England; 1869, $85,000; 1870, $90,000; 1871, $154,350; 1872, $730,250; 1873, $187,000; 1874, $251,500; 1878, $100,000; 1879, $200,000; 1880, $200,000; 1881, $100,000; 1886, $3,900,000; the total amount being $6,644,500. The interest on the public debt amounts to about $400,000 annually.

This a larger public debt than Georgia has ever before incurred, but large as it is, her resources now are as ample to meet it as they ever before were to meet her obligations and to maintain her credit unimpaired at home and abroad. Georgia, in fact, considering her resources, and the great railroad she owns, is perhaps in a better financial condition than any other State in the Union, and it only needs economy in the administration of her Government and prudent legislation to free her from all public indebtedness, by the time her 1886 bonds shall mature, and even these may be anticipated in their payment under a proper administration of the affairs of the State.

The Death Penalty in Massachusetts.

From the Boston Traveller, May 7.

Under the old Provincial laws of Massachusetts, no less than thirteen distinct crimes were punishable with death. These were idolatry, witchcraft, blasphemy, high treason, murder, poisoning, concealment of the death of an illegitimate child; burning a dwelling-house, meeting-house, store-house or ship; and piracy and three others. These are enumerated in an act passed by the General Court, Oct. 29, 1692. This act, however, was disallowed by the Privy Council, [illegible]. Indeed, this Provincial law was merciful compared with English laws of about the same period. The number and variety of crimes punishable with death in England, as late as 1824-5, was very great. Nearly 800 criminals were executed in England alone between the years 1820 and 1830; though this was an insignificant number, compared with the times of HENRY VIII., during whose reign of thirty-eight years no less than 72,000 persons were executed for various crimes. We believe treason and willful murder are now the only crimes punishable with death in England, while willful murder is the only crime punishable with death in Massachusetts.

AGAINST CAPITAL PUNISHMENT.

Sermon by Rev. G. C. Goss—Taking Human Life Forbidden by the Scriptures.

Quite a full congregation was assembled last evening in the West Fiftieth-street Congregational Church, to listen to a sermon on capital punishment by Rev. C. C. GOSS. It may be mentioned that the church is quite a new enterprise in that neighborhood. Formerly a Presbyterian Church, it was purchased by L. A. BENJAMIN, of the Congregationalists, and at his own expense public worship is maintained free for the benefit of those families in the vicinity to whom a church has not been heretofore accessible. The preacher selected for his text the words: "Whoso sheddeth man's blood, by man shall his blood be shed."

There are two classes of questions, he said, which always present themselves for solution in this life. One class is that of expediency; others there are of much higher import, and among them is the question of the right to take human life. This question cannot be treated as one of expediency. If there is any one question which combines the highest interest with the lowest, it is the right to take life. There is but one point to this question and that is, does God's word permit, under any circumstances, the taking of human life voluntarily? Taking God's book, the Divine directory, and confining ourselves to the first dispensation of the world's history, let us see what God did in that period. God's right to take life can never be questioned; but the question is, whether such right has ever been delegated to man? This first dispensation covered 2,300 years of the world's history, during which three murders occurred. The first was the murder of Abel by Cain his brother. Looking at the recorded history of this case, we find that there are no palliating circumstances, and the all-wise Judge, looking down into the heart of Cain, characterized the act as murder—cold, deliberate, brutal murder. Yet God did not take his life. He did not hang him up between heaven and earth, a spectacle to men and beasts. What he did was to banish him, and thus gave us the great example that he is not to be put to death under such circumstances. He could conceive of nothing more brutal than the execution of a man by his fellow-men, cutting the ligaments which bind soul and body together, and thrusting an immortal soul into the presence of its God. Such a soul enters the presence of its God sometimes a hundred times purer than that of his brutal executioner. But God not only did not kill Cain, but actually took measures to prevent his being killed, and gave him a pledge that if any one should kill him God would take vengeance on his slayer seven fold. The next was the case of Lamech, in which it would appear that the act was done in self-defense. When the wife of Lamech was expressing her anxiety for the safety of her husband he replied, "If God will take vengeance on the slayer of Cain seven fold, where there had been no provocation, would he not take vengeance seventy fold on those who should slay him, his act having been done in self-defense?" The third case was that of Jacob's sons, who slew the ravishers of their sister, and in it, as in the case of Cain, we have the direct judgment of God. His judgment was simply to advise Jacob to move away, because his life was in danger; and when Jacob and his family did move toward Bethel, God specially interposed to preserve the lives of him and his sons by bringing terror on the inhabitants of the cities surrounding them, so that they could not pursue. Here, then, we have the three first examples in the world's history, in none of which did God take life, but on the contrary, in two of the cases, He directly interposed to preserve the lives of the slayers. From these examples, it was clear, he said, the Almighty was not in favor of capital punishment, and on no pretense has judge or jurors the right to exercise authority over their fellow-man which the Almighty has refused to exercise. Referring to the text, from which, he said, the right seems to have been drawn, if it should be interpreted as giving this right, then is it in direct conflict with the example He has given us. But it is possible to interpret this text so as to fully harmonize with God's example. Not only does the text fail to teach the right to take life, but teaches the very opposite. If, in reading this text, the word "will" be substituted for the word "shall," then we get the correct interpretation of the text, and bring it in harmony with God's examples. This text merely declares a great doctrine of cause and effect—that in the nature of things the shedding of man's blood would excite opposing passions of revenge, which would result in the shedding of the slayer's blood; and, knowing this great law, God declares it to man with a view to preserve and prevent the taking of human life, and not, as barbarously maintained, to confer authority on any man or body of men to take the life of their fellow-man. In conclusion, he said, before the great judgment-seat no man can excuse himself for the taking of human life by asserting that he was a judge or a juror or a sheriff. The blood of the slain will God require at the hands of all who take human life, whatever the pretense or pretended authority for the act.

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SOLE AGENTS IN THE UNITED STATES FOR THE SALE OF THE CELEBRATED
JURGENSEN WATCHES.
THESE WATCHES GREATLY EXCEL ANY OTHERS THAT ARE MADE, AND, BESIDES THE INDORSEMENT OF THE BRITISH ADMIRALTY AND THE FIRST AWARDS OF THE LONDON AND PARIS EXPOSITIONS AND THE RUSSIAN GRAND MEDAL OF HONOR, HAVE RECEIVED PRIZES FROM THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT AMOUNTING TO OVER $15,000.
THEY HAVE ALSO RECEIVED THE APPROVAL OF WEARERS IN EVERY SECTION OF THE COUNTRY, WHOSE NAMES WILL BE FURNISHED ON APPLICATION.—*Advertisement.*

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Hair Dye, Hair Dye, Hair Dye.—The genuine W. A. BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE is the best in the world—the only perfect dye—harmless, reliable, instantaneous, black or brown. Sold everywhere, and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st., New-York.

Thousands of Teeth are Sacrificed from Neglect. Use LYON'S TOOTH TABLETS and save them.

Trusses.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, (Established 20 years,) 2 Vesey-st., Astor House.

MARRIED.

WINCHESTER—BROWN.—On Thursday, April 28, at St. Timothy's Church, by Rev. Dr. Geer, J. T. WINCHESTER, of New-York, to MARGARET S. BROWN, daughter of the late Francis Welch, of Boston.

MEAD—ABBOTT.—In Fairhaven, Conn., on Wednesday, May 4, by the bride's father, Mr. EDWARD S. MEAD, of New-York, to Miss SUSIE ABBOTT, daughter of Rev. Jas. S. C. Abbott.

DIED.

ALLISON.—On Sunday morning, May 8, ELIZA, widow of Richard Allison, in the 85th year of her age.
Notice of funeral hereafter.

BECKWITH.—At Riverdale, on the Hudson, at the residence of his son-in-law, Henry F. Spaulding, on Sunday, May 8, JOHN BECKWITH, M. D., aged 85 years.
His remains will be taken to Old Blanford Churchyard, near Petersburg, Va., for interment. Funeral services at Christ Church, Riverdale, on Tuesday, 10th inst., at 2 P. M. Train from 30th-st., New-York, at 1 P. M. Returning trains 4:37 and 5:37 P. M.

BRINKERHOFF.—On Sunday, May 8, Mrs. SARAH BRINKERHOFF, widow of the late John W. Brinkerhoff, aged 76 years, formerly of Hopewell, Dutchess County, N. Y.
Friends of deceased are invited to attend the funeral from No. 110 West 29th-st., on Tuesday, 10th inst., at 1 o'clock, without further notice. Remains will be taken to Hopewell on Wednesday morning, by 8 o'clock train, Hudson River Railroad.

BENSON.—On Friday, May 6, at Pewee Valley, Ky., CAROLINE C. BENSON, wife of Dr. Joseph W. Benson, and daughter of the late John R. Peters, of this City.
Troy, N. Y., and San Francisco papers please copy.

COFFIN.—On Sunday, May 8, MARY ELIZA, daughter of Charles G. and Theodosia Coffin.
The funeral will take place on Tuesday, the 10th inst., at 12 M., from the residence of Samuel Sheffler, No. 22 West 25th-st. The remains will be interred at Woodlawn Cemetery.

DANIELS.—On Sunday, May 8, FRANCES ANN DANIELS.
Funeral from her late residence, north side of Monroe-st., fifth door west of Nostrand-av., Brooklyn, on Tuesday, 10th inst., at 1 o'clock.

FOSS.—At Clarens, Switzerland, on Wednesday, March 30, Rev. ARCHIBALD C. FOSS, aged [illegible] years.
Funeral services will take place in St. Paul's M. E. Church, [illegible], this day, at 4 o'clock P. M. Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend. Clergymen are requested to meet in the Chapel at 3½ P. M.

GAMBLE.—On Saturday morning, May 7, EDITH ISABELLA, third daughter of Arthur and Isabella Gamble.
Friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral on Monday, 9th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., at the Anthon Memorial Church, 48th-st., New-York.

MAJOR.—On Saturday, May 7, Mrs. MARY MAJOR, aged 81 years.
The relatives and friends, and those of her son, Wm. D. Briggs, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 23 Beekman-place, this day, at 10 A. M.
Philadelphia papers please copy.

REYNOLDS.—In Jersey City, on Thursday, May 5, H. S. REYNOLDS, aged 48 years, late of Springfield, Mass.
Funeral on Monday, May 9, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of his son-in-law, S. G. Negus, No. 136 Grove-st., Jersey City.

SAXE.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, May 7, THEODORE J., son of Rev. G. G. and H. K. M. Saxe, aged 5 months and 15 days.
Funeral services at the house, No. 42 Taylor-st., Brooklyn, E. D., on Monday, at 2 o'clock.

SUMMERFIELD.—In Brooklyn, N. Y., on Sunday, May 8, EDWARD, infant son of Daniel G. and Anne Summerfield, aged 3 months and 15 days.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his parents, No. 277 Court-st., on Monday, May 9, at 3 P. M.

STEWART.—On Thursday, May 5, at his residence in this City, WILLIAM PINKNEY STEWART.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from the Ascension Church, 5th-av. and 10th-st., on Monday morning next, at 10½ o'clock.

THORNE.—At his residence in Mount Kisco, on Sixth day night, at 12 o'clock, JOHN THORNE, aged 78 years and 6 days.
The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from Friends' Meeting-house, Mount Kisco, on Third day, 10th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M.

VAN WAGENEN.—On Sunday morning, May 8, JACOB, youngest child of Cornelius D. and Susan Van Wagenen, aged 1 year, 2 months and 12 days.
The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 20 West 16th-st., on Tuesday, the 10th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M., without further invitation.

WARD.—On Friday, May 6, ANNA WARD, wife of J. Q. A. Ward, in the 28th year of her age.
The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 9 West 49th-st., on Monday morning, the 9th inst., at 9 o'clock.

YOUNG.—On Sunday morning, May 8, after a short illness, JOHN YOUNG, Sr., formerly of New-Milns, Scotland, in the 73d year of his age.
Funeral from his late residence, No. 112 Laurens-st., on Tuesday afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

[OFFICIAL.]
DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON, May 3, 1870.

Information has been received at this Department from Mr. S. A. Hurlbut, the Minister of the United States at Bogota, of the death, on the 5th of February last, at Socorro, State of Santander, of GUSTAVUS WALL, a German by birth, and for some time a resident of the City of New-York. The legal representatives of the deceased may obtain further information by addressing this Department.

MISCELLANEOUS.

AN OLD FALLACY EXPLODED.

Thirty or forty years ago, it was the fashion to administer powerful purgatives as "Spring medicines." Terrific doses of salts and senna, calomel and jalap, or glauber salts were given to all the members of a family, whether sick or well, by way of preparing them for the warm weather in prospect. This pernicious custom is nearly obsolete, but there are some old Bourbons of private life, incapable alike of forgetting anything or learning anything, who obstinately cling to it still. Nothing could be more pernicious, more utterly unphilosophical than such an onslaught on the vigor and elasticity of the system. In order to enable the physical structures to resist the enervating effects of Spring damps and Summer heats, it should be toned and reinforced, not relaxed and weakened. The best medicine agent for this purpose is HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS. Its effect is to tone the stomach and liver, gently relieve the bowels from obstructions, brace the nerves, improve the quality of the blood, stimulate the appetite and cheer the spirits. In this improved condition the organization is capable of resisting unhealthy influences which would prostrate an enfeebled system. A vigorous digestion is absolutely essential to health, and there is no danger of the stomach faltering or failing in its important office if this genial vegetable elixir is taken regularly as a stomachic. None of the tonic tinctures, or extracts will supply the place of the BITTERS, for the simple reason that they operate as astringents only. In fact, in ordinary practice, five or six prescriptions would be required to produce separately, the beneficial results which are effected simultaneously and harmoniously by this single specific.

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No. 686 Broadway, near Great Jones-st.,
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$200,000 OF THE STOCK OF THE LATE FIRM
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SUPERIOR TO AND CHEAPER THAN any goods in the market.

BARGAINS, BARGAINS,
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DIAMONDS, WATCHES, JEWELRY, SILVER-WARE, FANS, OPERA-GLASSES, &c.
I am now selling FINE GOLD WATCHES, FINE GOLD WATCH CHAINS, FINE GOLD EAR-RINGS AND PINS, BRACELETS, LOCKETS, NECKLACES, SEAL RINGS, SLEEVE-BUTTONS, STUDS, COLLAR-BUTTONS, &c.,
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
DIAMOND RINGS as low as TWENTY-FIVE, THIRTY and FORTY dollars each; DIAMOND STUDS, THIRTY, FORTY and FIFTY dollars a set. SILVER SPOONS, CUPS, FORKS, NAPKIN RINGS, &c.
AT WHOLESALE PRICES.
ENGLISH and FRENCH JET JEWELRY, FANS, OPERA-GLASSES, &c., at half the usual prices. Goods sent by express, to all parts of the United States, to be opened for examination and selection. GEO. C. ALLEN, Importer and manufacturer, wholesale and retail, No. 513 Broadway, under the St. Nicholas Hotel, between Broome and Spring sts., formerly No. 415 Broadway.

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CHINA, GLASS, TABLE CUTLERY, CLOCKS, BRONZES, GAS-FIXTURES, &c., at prices below anything ever heard of,
EVEN BEFORE THE WAR.
WHITE FRENCH CHINA DINNER SETS, 169 PIECES.......$30 00
COLORED FRENCH CHINA DINNER SETS, 169 PIECES.......47 50
COLORED AND GILT FRENCH CHINA TEA SETS, 44 PIECES.......10 00
200 PAIRS MANTEL VASES AT HALF PRICE.
CARD RECEIVERS, CARD TABLES, JARDINIERES AND FRENCH BOWLS, AT HALF PRICE.
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NYS
LEONARD S. BALLOU'S "NEW YORK" SHIRTS, made to order of New-York Mills, at $18 per dozen, "HAND MADE." Send for circular and measurement blank to fill up. Sent free.
NOTICE.—Send your orders direct to me. The "NEW YORK" SHIRT is not sold in the stores; all offered for sale are counterfeits, and not my make. No goods are genuine unless my autograph is on the shirt and written signature on the box.
LEONARD S. BALLOU, Agent.
Inventor of the Celebrated "N. Y. S." and the "New Yoke" Shirt.
ONLY DEPOT, NO. 786 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

REMOVAL.
CHARLES L. JONES,
Bookseller and Stationer,
has removed to
No. 1,125 Broadway, between 25th and 26th sts.

PATENTS! PATENTS!—MUNN & CO., Office *Scientific American*, No. 37 Park-row, New-York, have been established as solicitors of American and foreign Patents nearly a quarter of a century. During that time they have taken out nearly one-third of all patents issued by the United States Patent Office. They have also made more than 30,000 preliminary examinations into the novelty of alleged new inventions. This great experience is of immense value to all inventors who contemplate to apply for patents and need counsel. Full written and printed instructions and advice given.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

The peculiar feature about our real estate record for the past week is the large increase in the number of transfers consequent upon the registry of the conveyances which preceded the 1st of May. The whole number of transfers reported has been 275, and the values involved amounted to $6,586,366. The heaviest day was Tuesday, the 3d of May, when sixty-seven transfers were recorded, representing nearly a million and a half of consideration money. The public sales of the week have not been large. Thursday was an active day, but with that exception no great amount of life was exhibited. The aggregate of auction sales was $405,440.

The following are the latest private sales reported to us:

By John McClave, sixteen lots on One Hundred and Sixteenth and One Hundred and Seventeenth streets, beginning 100 feet west of Sixth-avenue, for $44,000. Twelve lots adjacent to these were recently sold for $30,000, making $74,000 for twenty-eight lots which were sold not long since by the same broker for $57,000.

Wm. H. Raynor has sold two lots on Fifth-avenue, between One Hundredth and One Hundred and First streets, full lots for $22,000.

Also, two full lots on Eighth-avenue, between Seventy-first and Seventy-second streets, for $27,000; and have resold them for $32,000, cash.

Transfers of Real Estate.

New-York City.

Cherry-st., No. 172, [illegible] ... $12,500
Delancey and Tompkins sts., n. e. corner ... 10,000
Greenwich-st., e. s., between 12th and Jane sts. ... 5,000
Washington and Bethune sts. [illegible]
[illegible — several lots, Avenue C, 21st-st., 50th-st., 80th-st., 71st-st., 116th-st.]

Leases Recorded.

Bethune-st., No. 23, 5 years, per year ... $2,000
Church-st., No. [illegible] ... 7,000
Leonard-st., No. [illegible]
East River, between 4th and 5th sts., shipyard, 5 years, per year ... 3,000
Avenue A, No. 34, 5 years, per year ... 900
2d-av., No. 129, 3 years, per year ... 975
6th-av., No. 308, 5 years, per year ... 2,300

KINGS COUNTY.

Brooklyn.

Adelphi-st., w. s., 241.2 ft. s. of Flushing-av., 20x42.4, h. and l. ... 6600
Adelphi-st., e. s., 60.7 ft. s. of Lafayette-av. ... 3,000
Baltic-st. and 4th-av., n. e. corner ... 15,000
Baltic-st., s. s., 92.10 ft. w. of Clinton-st. ... 11,000
Broadway, s. s., 50 ft. e. of New-Jersey-av., 25x100 ... 1,000
Church-st., s. s., 157.6 ft. e. of Court-st., 27.6x100, June, 1869 ... 100
Onnelyea-st. and Graham-av., n. e. corner ... 6,000
Cooper-st., s. e. s., 100 ft. s. w. of Bushwick-av., 25x100 ... 500
Dean-st. [illegible] ... 5,000
Douglass-st., n. s., 145 ft. w. of Bond-st., 20x80, foreclosure 1869 ... 50
Douglass-st., n. s., 125 ft. w. of Bond-st., 20x80, h. and l. ... 5,000
Keap-st., w. s., 25 ft. n. of Lee-av., 25x100 ... 4,000
Macon-st., n. s., 200 ft. w. of Stuyvesant-av., 200x100
Macon-st., s. s., 200 ft. w. of Stuyvesant-av., 200x200 ... 31,000
Macdonough-st., s. s., 200 ft. w. of Stuyvesant-av., 200x200
Macdonough-st., n. s., 220 ft. e. of Stuyvesant-av., 100x100 ... 4,500
Macdonough-st., s. s., 100 ft. w. of Stuyvesant-av., 120x100 ... 10,000
Middagh-st., s. s., 60 ft. e. of Columbia-st., h. and l. ... 6,174
Oakland and Eagle sts., s. e. corner ... 12,000
Sackett-st., s. s., 150 ft. w. of Clinton-st. ... 6,000
Beekman and Dean sts., s. w. corner ... 15,000
Schermerhorn-st., s. s., 210 ft. e. of Hoyt-st., 20x100, h. and l. ... 7,500
St. Felix-st., w. s., between Lafayette and Fulton avs. ... 15,000
St. James-place, e. s., 20 ft. n. of Greene-av. ... 7,000
Taylor-st., s. s., 150.9 ft. w. of Wythe-av., 25x100, h. and l.
Tiffany-place, e. s., 130.6 ft. s. of Harrison-st., 6 lots ... 4,500
Van Buren-st. and Graham-av., n. e. corner ... 12,200
Warren-st., s. s., 225 ft. e. of Schenectady-av. ... 5,700
Willoughby-st., [illegible]
Wyckoff-st., [illegible]
5th-st., n. s., [illegible]
11th-st., [illegible] ... 2,700
18th-st., [illegible] ... 700
21st-st., [illegible]
Carroll-st., [illegible] ... 7,000
DeKalb-av., s. s., 60 ft. e. of Yates-av., 20x100 ... 4,500
Flatbush-av., [illegible]
Greene and Carlton avs., [illegible]
Lafayette-av., s. s., 100 ft. w. of Reed-av. ... 10,000
Lafayette-av., s. s., 125 ft. w. of Reed-av. ... 7,000
Lee-av., n. e. s., 20 ft. w. of Keap-st. ...
Myrtle-av., n. s., 54.6 ft. e. of Walworth-st., 100, h. and l. ... 8,500
Myrtle-av., [illegible] ... 43,000
Nostrand-av., w. s., 220 ft. s. of Herkimer-st. ... 3,000
Stuyvesant-av. and Halsey-st., n. w. corner, 100, hs. and ls. ... 12,000
5th-av., [illegible] ... 100
Same property, May, 1869 ... 150

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Bedford.

Bedford to Stamford road, n. s., adjoining G. R. Whelpley's, 23 acres ... $3,500

Cortlandt.

Spring-st., e. s., adjoining Hy Soper's, 50x121 ... $1,200

East Chester.

North-st., n. s., lot No. 555, Central Mount Vernon, 50x100 ... $575

Greenburg.

Union-av., n. s., W. H. Waring's, 5 acres ... $50,000

Lewisboro.

Lake Waccabuc to North Salem road, w. s., adjoining R. Meade's, 100 acres ... $8,200

Mamaroneck.

Mount Pleasant and Factory sts., n. e. corner, the Cottage property ... $4,500

New-Rochelle.

Drake-lane, e. s., J. M. Kissam's property, 50x325 ... $4,250

Ossining.

Churchill-st., w. s., adjoining Misses Cornell, 32x70 ... $1,500

Yonkers.

Ravine-av., e. s., 300 ft. n. of Point-st., 25x94 ... $600
Spring-st., w. s., adjoining Mrs. Majory's, 25x132 ... 3,000
Warburton-av., w. s., 21 ft. n. of Point-st., 25x100 ... 12,500
Old Post road, w. s., adjoining J. Odell's, 17 acres ... 40,000

NEW-JERSEY.

Hudson City.

Lots Nos. 118, 119, 120 and 121, map of Hudson City Land Association, 100x100 ... $800
Lots Nos. 14, 15, 16 and 20, Flack's map, each 25x100 ... 12,000
Lots Nos. 3 and 8, map of Hudson City Terrace Company ... 300

Bergen.

Jewett-av., n. s., w. of Bergen-av., James Hughes' lot, 30x143 ... $1,300
Lot No. 7 and part of lot No. 8, block 6, map of Sherwood, 37x100 ... 5,150

Harrison.

Jersey-st., lot No. 146, Dodd's map ... $2,100
Lots Nos. 5 and 6, block No. 7, map of East Newark ... 450

Bayonne.

Newark Bay, sold by M. H. Phillips, 29 acres ... $9,000

Hoboken.

Lots Nos. 14, 15, 16, and 17, block No. 21, Coster's estate, 100x100 ... $5,000

Greenville.

Lot No. 16, block No. 6, Gould Morrell's property at Woodlawn ... $345

Newark.

Ferry-st., s. s., 114 ft. from Alyea-st., 24.8x77.4 ... $2,800
New-Jersey Railroad-av., w. s., adjoining Parkhurst's, 45-65-100 acres ... 3,000
Bank-st., n. s., 17 ft. w. of lot No. 25, 17.6x101 ... 4,050
New-st., n. s., 76 ft. w. of Inness' property, 21.4x110 ... 5,000
Magazine-st., e. s., 213 ft. s. of Ferry-st., 25x100 ... 650

Montclair.

Park-st., adjoining V. Corby's property, 70x218 ... $1,125

Orange.

Henry-st., n. s., adjoining McChesney's, 30.2x128.3 ... $400

South Orange.

Prospect-st., s. e. s., adjoining Sprague's, 106.2x141.3
Prospect-st., s. e. s., adjoining Smith's, 156.10x141.3 ... $4,431
Prospect-st., s. e. s., adjoining Sprague's, 52x141.3 ... 700

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—ON 6TH-AV., NEAR 42D-ST., A valuable property, 50x100, with large and first-class buildings, suitable for a hotel or institution; price $120,000. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—AN EXTRA-WIDE HOUSE ON 5th-av., above Madison-square; price, $160,000. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A NEW FIRST-CLASS BROWN-stone-front house No. 38 West 51st-st. Inquire on premises.

REAL ESTATE.—J. ROMAINE BROWN, real estate broker, has removed to No. 1,260 Broadway, south-east corner 32d-st. NEW-YORK, May 4, 1870.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—AT WESTPORT, CONN., A NUMber of elegant country residences; also a number of fine locations for manufacturing, and a large number of fine building sites. Inquire of, or address, M. WILSON, Westport, Conn.

NEW-HAMBURG, ON THE HUDSON.—For sale or to let, "Sonneck," a desirable country residence, furnished; terms easy. Apply to G. C. SATTERLEE, No. 173 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR RENT, FURNISHED—In the delightful village of Cazenovia, a fine large house, with grounds. For particulars, apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

A SPLENDID COUNTRY HOME,

WORTH $8,000, or 10,000, or 12,000,

FOR $1,000 OR $2,000 CASH.

A beautiful country home, near the City, in a fine, healthy locality, accessible in 40 to 50 minutes from down-town or up-town, NINETEEN TIMES a day, from 5 A. M. to midnight; large lot of ground; gas, water and many other conveniences; house new and thoroughly built; can now be obtained by paying $1,000 to $2,000 down, and the balance in quarterly payments at the amount of the rent of such a house, so that the real cost of owning such a house will amount to no more than the above small payments. You should go and SEE the house. Particulars at No. 245 Broadway, of Mr. COGSWELL.

CLOSE BUYERS, INVESTING IN REAL ESTATE, BY THE ACRE OR PLOT, FOR A HOME OR FOR PROFIT. In view of the completion of the Delaware and Lackawanna and the Oswego and Midland Railroads, should look at

RUTHERFURD PARK

on the Erie Railway, forty minutes from Broadway. The best plots are on Rutherfurd Heights, with river and mountain scenery, good neighbors, schools, churches, stores, markets, roads and sidewalks; abundant trains and low fares. Apply to GEO. E. WOODWARD, No. 191 Broadway, N. Y.

WOOLEN FACTORY AND MACHINERY.—The undersigned, assignee in bankruptcy of the Beaver Brook Manufacturing Company, offers for sale the real estate, buildings and privilege of the Company, situate in the town of Sprague, Conn. The premises are in good order, a portion of the machinery is new, and all of it was put in good condition within a short time.

The property consists of a factory building 32x60 feet, four stories, with dyehouse 32x27 feet, steam chimney,

1 tenement-house, 2 tenements.
1 tenement-house, 3 tenements and boarding-house.
1 tenement-house, 2 tenements.
1 house, 1 tenement, for Superintendent.
A stable, 2 store-houses, 1 blacksmith-shop, with tools.
Out-door dry-table, shed, with shed.
1 stone-picker house, 20x20.
1 office building and carpenter's shop, &c., &c.
3 acres of land, with water privilege, about 30 feet fall; wheel in good order, and the following machinery, viz.:
4 spinning-jacks, 1,160 spindles.
3 sets of cards, 48-inch breakers and 48-inch finishers.
22 drop-box looms complete.

With necessary heaters, shears, drying-machines, sargents, burr-picker 36-inch, &c., &c. Everything in running order. The mill has been in operation until within a few weeks. It is now in charge of a practical manufacturer, by whom the machinery is to be moved every day.

The property can be seen by applying to Mr. ELI LOGAN, on the premises. Particulars given at the office of the assignee.

Proposals in writing will be received for two weeks for its purchase at my office, where a schedule can be seen.

The property is about eight miles from Norwich, Conn. RICHARD WARREN, Assignee, No. 315 Broadway, New-York.

J. L. DUMONT, REAL ESTATE AND INSURANCE AGENT, LAKE-AV., DULUTH, MINNESOTA.

ONE HOUR FROM CITY HALL—Healthy locality, pleasant neighborhood, New-Brighton, Staten Island; ten minutes from ferry; hourly communication. For sale cheap, by order of executor, house with two or more acres of land, garden, shade and fruit trees; never-failing streams of pure water runs at foot of lawn. Barn and other outbuildings. Terms easy; title indisputable. Send for circular. WM. A. COLLINS, No. 22 Pine-st.

RAHWAY, N. J.—FOR SALE—A COTtage containing eight rooms, double cellar and attic, all out-buildings and 3½ acres of land, well fruited; price $11,000; only $4,000 cash required. Also, a cottage of eight rooms, with 3½ acres of land; price $6,500; only $2,500 cash required; both near depots and commanding extensive views. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—MONTROSE STATION, ORange, N. J.—Residence of thirteen rooms, fine piazzas, bay windows, hall through center, with stables and coachman's apartments; four acres under good cultivation; large garden; quantity fruit and shade; five minutes from depot; neighborhood unexceptionable. Apply to HAMILTON & WALLIS, No. 1 Nassau-st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—FURNISHED—within an hour's ride from the City, a 2½-story cottage; fully furnished; barn, carriage-house, ice-house, granery, &c., and four acres of land; perfectly healthy location; abundance of fine fruit, [illegible]. Apply to WM. & E. A. CRUIKSHANK, No. 1,505 Broadway and No. 68 Cedar-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES and farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from N. Y., for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, 20 Broadway, N. Y. [illegible]

FOR SALE—A MILK DAIRY FARM OF about 100 acres, near New-York, amply stocked, with a milk route of 300 quarts daily; a rare opportunity to engage in a paying business. None but responsible parties, with ready means, need address, with real name, C. Box No. 124 Times Office.

ELEGANT COUNTRY RESIDENCE—Orange, N. J., on Ridge-road, between Orange Depot and Llewellyn Park, on the corner; abundance of fruit, shade, stables, &c. Particulars and particulars of HAMILTON & WALLIS, No. 1 Nassau-st., New-York.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE LARGE AND well-furnished mansion, including fifty acres of highly-cultivated lawns, gardens, orchards and woodland, with numerous walks and carriage-drives, situated near Hunt's Point, distant ten miles from the City Hall. The out-buildings consist of extensive stables and [illegible] gardener's and gate cottages, [illegible], all in complete order and supplied with every convenience for the residence of a gentleman of ample means and taste, or for one doing business in the City. The place is directly on the new Southern Boulevard, and is accessible at all hours by cars and steam-boat, or by drive through Central Park. To a good tenant it will be let or leased for two years, at a low rent, during the absence of the owner abroad. Apply to E. M. HOE, No. 31 Gold-st.

TO LET—COMPLETELY FURNISHED, THE [illegible] on the Passaic River, within easy distance of Rutherfurd Park station on Erie Railroad; house of stone, fifty [illegible] with fruit, stable, coachman's house, laundry, boat-house, &c.; rent $1,200. J. S. SATTERTHWAITE, No. 61 William-st.

TO LET—FOR THE SEASON, A CHOICE and elegant country residence on the Hudson, two and one-half miles south of Newburg; a fine, large furnished house, stables, ice, &c.; superb views, extensive beach and pleasure-grounds; railroad and boat within two miles. Apply to WM. M. VERPLANCK or to R. A. VERPLANCK, on premises, No. 139 Chambers-st.

TO LET—AT MORRISTOWN, N. J., FOR THE Summer or a term of years, the house of John Hone, with stables, out-buildings, gardens, &c.; the house is 45 feet by 45, and is fully furnished; the grounds contain seventeen acres. Also, a small new house in the best part of the town. For particulars apply to HONE & NICHOLAS, No. 44 Exchange-place.

TO LET—AT ELIZABETH, N. J., a delightful dwelling-house of fourteen rooms, with barn and six acres of garden, lawn, &c., within five minutes of depot; will be let very low to a good tenant. Apply to G. P. SMITH, No. 40 Wall-st., or at No. 236 West 23d-st., or at Bank, Nos. 1 and 3 Mercer.

ASTORIA—THIRTY-FIVE MINUTES FROM Peck Slip; extra large stone house, rent reduced; suitable for boarding-house. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LET—IN JERSEY CITY, NEAR THE ferry, a first-class furnished house; location first-class; carpets new; rent to a private family, only $1,100. Apply to HOMER MORGAN.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET, IN TIMES BUILDING.

Fine, handsome offices on second and third floors. Inquire of GEORGE JONES, Times Office.

A FINE STORE, WITH BASEMENT, to let; 25 by 85. Terms very low. No. 16 4th-av.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

A WIDOW LADY FROM MASSACHUSETTS, with son and daughter, (adults,) would like to take charge of a furnished house where parties will be absent for the Summer; best of Massachusetts and New-York City references. Address D. D. D., Box No. 154 Times Office.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NEW-YORK, April 30, 1870.

THE FIRM OF T. L. TAYLOR & COOPER is this day dissolved by mutual consent. NOTICE OF LIMITED PARTNERSHIP.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned have formed a limited partnership, pursuant to the laws of the State of New-York, under the name and firm of TAYLOR & COOPER, for the buying and selling of stocks, gold, bonds and other securities on commission, and a general brokerage and financial business, at No. 5 Broad-st., in the City of New-York. That the undersigned THOMAS L. TAYLOR and WILLIAM COOPER are the general partners, and the undersigned JOHN BAILEY is the special partner; that the said JOHN BAILEY has contributed $50,000 toward the common stock of said partnership, and that the said partnership is to commence on the 2d day of May, 1870, and is to terminate on the 30th day of April, 1872.

THOMAS L. TAYLOR,
WILLIAM COOPER,
JOHN BAILEY.

Dated New-York, May 2, 1870.

NOTICE.—DISSOLUTION OF LIMITED partnership.—The limited partnership formed on the 17th day of March, 1869, by and between WILLIAM B. WOOD as general partner, and MOSES WOOD, LYMAN NICHOLS and ALVAH CROCKER as special partners, was, by mutual consent of the surviving partners and the executors, &c., of MOSES WOOD, deceased—in his lifetime one of the special partners—dissolved by the death of the said MOSES WOOD, on the 5th day of May, in the year 1869.

WILLIAM B. WOOD, General Partner.
LYMAN NICHOLS, Special Partner.
ALVAH CROCKER, Special Partner.
LYMAN NICHOLS, Executor of Moses Wood, Special Partner, dec'd.

[United States Internal Revenue stamp, five cents, canceled.]

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

E. A. LAWRENCE, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF SEVENTY-FIVE SPLENDID VILLA PLOTS, at Garretson's Station, Staten Island, containing from one-third of an acre to two acres each; also a neat cottage, containing ten rooms, with all the necessary out-buildings, and about two acres of ground.

E. A. LAWRENCE, BY LAWRENCE, OAKLEY & FLEURY, Will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, May 10, at 2 o'clock, on the ground, the above beautifully located property, on very easy terms. Cars leave on arrival of 12 o'clock boat from Whitehall Dock. The view of the ocean, Narrows and surrounding country is most extensive, and it offers attractions to those wishing healthy, cheap and convenient homes in the country rarely met with. It is situated within one mile of the beach, with pleasant shore and inland drives, bathing, &c.

The property can be reached at any hour of the day by taking the steamer at the foot of Whitehall-street. Seventy per cent. of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage for three years.

Any of the above property can be obtained at private sale previously to May 10 by application to LAWRENCE, OAKLEY & FLEURY, 11 Pine-st.; M. TOMPKINS, No. 22 William-st., or J. F. ELLERY, No. 398 Grand-st.

J. JOHNSON, Auctioneer.

BY JOHNSON & MILLER. WEDNESDAY, MAY 11, AT 12½ O'CLOCK, AT WASHINGTON (BLACKWELL'S) HALL, FULTON-ST., ASTORIA. HIGHLY IMPORTANT SALE OF 350 ASTORIA (LONG ISLAND CITY) LOTS, By order of A. W. WINANS and A. & H. A. JACKSON.

Splendidly situated, with commanding views, on Broadway, Grand-st., Jamaica, 6th, 9th, 10th, 11th and 12th avenues, adjoining Schneider's Schuetzen Park, between sections 1 and 2 of the German Cabinet-makers' Association, equidistant from and between Hunter's Point and 92d-st. Ferries; ready access by cars, Harlem boats and ferry. The future value of the property to be sold cannot be estimated. It must, considering its admirable location, directly opposite 86th-st. and Central Park, its easy access, its proximity to the City being nearer than Harlem, half the distance to Newark, the Hell Gate improvements, the consolidation of the principal villages of Queens County (Astoria the Court end) into Long Island City, greatly advance. Seventy-five per cent. may remain on mortgage. Remember that the sale takes place at 12½, at Blackwell's Hall. Take Harlem boat from Peck-slip at 11½.

Maps at auctioneer's office, No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York.

ARCH. JOHNSTON, Auctioneer.—Office and Sales-room, No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

RECTIFYING DISTILLERY AND APPURTENANCES, WITH LEASE OF PROPERTY AT PUBLIC AUCTION. JOHNSTON & VAN TASSELL will sell at auction, WEDNESDAY, 11th May, at 12 o'clock, on the premises, the entire rectifying distillery situated at Nos. 425 and 427 [illegible], between [illegible], with all the machinery and appurtenances necessary for conducting the business complete. Also, the buildings and unexpired term of a twenty-one years' lease. The whole to be positively sold to the highest bidder, without reserve.

JOHN SESSIONS, Attorney.

GEORGE W. SMITH, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL, ON THE PREMISES on THURSDAY, May 12, at 2 o'clock, a fine country-seat, and two and one-fourth acres of land situated on the corner of Greenwich-av. and Elm-st., in the town of Greenwich, Conn.; the land all fronts on the streets; carriage and outhouse in good order; dwelling-house contains twelve rooms, kitchen and wash-room, heater and burglar alarm, fruit-trees of all kinds on the premises; sale positive; the 11½ train New-York and New-Haven Railroad from 27th-st. will arrive in time for sale; premises five minutes' walk from depot. For further particulars apply to H. M. BAILEY, No. 236 Greene-st., New-York.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN F. NEWKIRK, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by John F. Newkirk, of Bridgeport, Conn., heretofore carrying on business in the City of New-York, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 28th day of May, 1870, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Isaiah T. Williams, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 31 Chambers-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts and other persons in interest may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted. Dated New-York, on the 7th day of May, 1870. GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN JAMES STAFF and JOHN JAMES STAFF, Jr., bankrupts.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by John James Staff and John James Staff, Jr., of the City of New-York, in said district, duly declared bankrupts under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all their debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 28th day of May, 1870, at 1 o'clock P. M., at the office of Isaiah T. Williams, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 31 Chambers-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts and other persons in interest may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted. Dated New-York, on the 7th day of May, 1870. GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States, for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM J. LYON and SYLVANUS LYON, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—This is to give notice, that by an indenture bearing date the [illegible] day of April, A. D. 1870, William J. Lyon and Sylvanus Lyon, lately doing business as copartners under the firm of [illegible], in the City of New-York, have conveyed and assigned all their estate and effects whatsoever to Richard E. Hatch, as trustee, upon trust for the benefit of all the creditors of said William J. Lyon and Sylvanus Lyon, and that said conveyance was duly executed according to the provisions of the forty-third section of the Bankrupt Act of March 2, 1867.—Dated this [illegible] day of April, A. D. 1870. RICHARD E. HATCH, Trustee.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of THE BEAVER BROOK MANUFACTURING COMPANY, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register in Bankruptcy, Southern District of New-York.—At the City of New-York, the 3d day of April, A. D. 1870.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of The Beaver Brook Manufacturing Company, of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, in said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt, upon its own petition, by the District Court of said district. RICHARD WARREN, Assignee.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN Y. SAVAGE, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy, Southern District of New-York, ss.: At the City of New-York, the 30th day of April, 1870.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate and effects of John Y. Savage, of the City of New-York, in said district, who was, on the 22d day of March, A. D. 1870, adjudged a bankrupt, upon his own petition, by the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York. JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee in Bankruptcy, No. 187 Broadway, City of New-York.

REMOVAL.

REMOVAL.

F. W. PATCHMANN & BROTHER have removed from No. 422 Canal-st. to the spacious store No. 222 Canal-st., near Wooster-st., where they offer to their numerous friends and the public a very large assortment of gold and silver watches, fine gold and hair jewelry, solid silver and silver-plated ware, spectacles, eye-glasses, &c., &c., at prices to correspond with the present rate of gold. Established 1852. Every article warranted as represented.

SAVINGS BANKS.

INTEREST FROM THE FIRST OF EACH MONTH.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK.

No. 58 Bowery, south-west corner of Canal-st. Money deposited NOW will draw interest from June 1, at the rate of Six per Cent. on all sums exceeding $5. Interest paid or credited in July and January of each year. Bank open every day from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAYS and SATURDAYS from 10 A. M. to 7 P. M.

PEOPLE'S SAVINGS BANK.

No. 1,140 Broadway, Between 26th and 27th sts. INTEREST SIX PER CENT. MONEY DEPOSITED NOW WILL DRAW INTEREST FROM JUNE 1.

FRED'K OLMSTEAD, President.
CHARLES T. RODGERS, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK.

Nos. 396 and 398 Canal-st., corner Laight-st. SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ON $5 TO $5,000. ASSETS, $7,368,650 76.

N. J. HAINES, W. S. WHITLOCK, Vice-Presidents. — JOHN McLEAN, President. G. S. CHAPIN, Treasurer. T. S. ARMOUR, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

PENINSULAR RAILWAY COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, BATTLE CREEK, Mich., April 6, 1870.

THE COUPONS OF THE SEVEN PER cent. first mortgage sinking fund gold bonds of the Peninsular Railway Company, of Michigan, due May 1, 1870, will be paid on and after that date in gold coin, free of United States tax, to German holders at the office of L. N. TRIER & CO., Frankfort-on-the-Main; to English holders at the office of S. W. HOPKINS & CO., No. 48 Old Broad-st., London, and to American holders at the office of S. W. HOPKINS & CO., No. 71 Broadway, New-York. C. WAKELEE, Treasurer.

OFFICE NEW-HAVEN, MIDDLETOWN AND WILLIMANTIC RAILROAD COMPANY, MIDDLETOWN, CONN.

THE COUPON AND REGISTERED Interest due May 1, 1870, on the First Mortgage Bonds of the New-Haven, Middletown and Willimantic Railroad Company will be paid, free of Government tax, on and after that date, at the office of Messrs. Hatch & Foote, No. 12 Wall-st., New-York. O. VINCENT COFFIN, Treasurer.

PORT HURON AND LAKE MICHIGAN RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, PORT HURON, Mich., April 1, 1870.

THE COUPONS OF THE SEVEN PER cent. First Mortgage Sinking Fund Bonds of the Port Huron and Lake Michigan Railroad Company, due May 1, 1870, will be paid, free of Government tax, on presentation at the office of S. W. HOPKINS & CO., No. 71 Broadway, New-York. W. L. BANCROFT, Treasurer.

NATIONAL BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, May 2, 1870.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT., free of taxes, has been declared, payable on and after the 10th inst. Transfer-books closed until that date. JOHN B. KEARNY, Cashier.

THE NASSAU BANK, NEW-YORK, April 30, 1870.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY declared a Dividend of Four per Cent. (free of all taxes,) payable to the stockholders on and after May 10. WM. H. ROGERS, Cashier.

FINANCIAL.

CAUTION!

The public are cautioned against negotiating

$62,000 KANSAS PACIFIC 1ST MORTGAGE 7 PER CENT. BONDS,

Nos. 67; 3,510 to 3,550 inclusive; 6,001 to 6,020 inclusive; the same having been obtained by fraud.

DABNEY, MORGAN & CO., NO. 53 EXCHANGE-PLACE.

NEW-YORK, April 18, 1870.

VERMILYE & CO. BANKERS,

16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES. BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD, MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES. INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

The Undersigned Offer for Sale

The First Mortgage Eight per Cent. GOLD BONDS

OF THE

St. Joseph and Denver City R. R. Co.

Interest payable February and August. Price, 97½ and accrued Interest in Currency. Pamphlets, with Map, &c., furnished on application.

W. P. CONVERSE & CO., Commercial Agents, No. 54 Pine-st.
TANNER & CO., Fiscal Agents, No. 49 Wall-st.

1st Mortgage 8 PER CENT. GOLD BONDS,

Indorsed by the State of Alabama.

FOR SALE ON FAVORABLE TERMS BY

HENRY CLEWS & CO., Bankers, No. 32 Wall-st.

A SAFE INVESTMENT.

First Mortgage Bonds of the Chicago, Cincinnati & Louisville Railroad Company.

These bonds are part of the first and only issue of the Company for $1,000,000, covering its entire property, and are at the rate of $12,700 per mile. Of the whole amount $600,000 have been already placed, leaving but $400,000 to be sold. They are 7 per cent. coupon bonds due in 1897, interest payable 1st January and July in New-York. The Road is in operation. It is 78 miles long, extending from La Porte on the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern to Peru, where it connects with the Toledo, Wabash and Western and the Peru and Indianapolis Roads. It runs through one of the finest sections of Indiana, and forms a connecting link in the best through line from Chicago to Indianapolis, and thence to Cincinnati and Louisville.

We confidently offer these bonds as a desirable security to investors, AS THE NET EARNINGS OF THE ROAD FROM THE OPENING HAVE BEEN IN EXCESS OF THE INTEREST ON ITS BONDED DEBT, AND ARE CONSTANTLY INCREASING. Besides, it is designed to extend the Road to Lake Michigan at New Buffalo or Michigan City, thus securing business which will also greatly increase its earnings.

J. A. UNDERWOOD & SON, No. 10 Exchange-place.
CALDWELL & CO., No. 27 Wall-st.

EWELL, WOOD & CO. Bankers and Brokers,

NOS. 14 AND 16 WALL-ST., N. Y.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD, STOCKS and BONDS bought and sold strictly on commission. INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

ARCTIC INSURANCE COMPANY HAVE REMOVED TO NO. 223 BROADWAY.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO., NO. 18 WALL-ST.

Issue letters of credit for TRAVELERS. Available in all the principal cities of Europe.

DREXEL, HARJES & CO., NO. 3 RUE SCRIBE, PARIS.

J. & W. SELIGMAN & CO., BANKERS, No. 59 Exchange-place, corner Broad-st., New-York.

Issue Letters of Credit for travelers payable in any part of Europe, Asia, Africa, Australia and America. Draw Bills of Exchange and make telegraphic transfers of money on Europe and California.

AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., BANKERS, NO. 70 BROADWAY, NO. 38 RUE DU DIX DECEMBRE, PARIS.

Issue letters of credit for travelers in Europe, draw bills of exchange on the City Bank of London and on Paris, and the principal cities of Germany and Italy.

LEONARD, SHELDON & FOSTER, BANKERS, NO. 10 WALL-ST.

Stocks, bonds, gold and Government securities bought and sold on commission.

W. B. LEONARD, W. C. SHELDON, W. H. FOSTER.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL-ST., ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

REMOVED. LEVY & BORG, Dealers in Southern Securities, Removed from No. 41 Pine-st., to No. 20 Broad-st. We now offer to investors some first-class Southern Securities.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,

BANKERS, No. 50 Wall-st., New-York, Issue letters of credit for travelers available all parts of the world, through the MESSRS. DE ROTHSCHILD, and their correspondents. Also, make telegraphic transfers of money on California, Europe and Havana.

ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 14 Devonshire-st., Boston, Mass., THURSDAY, May 19, 1870, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of choosing directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of any other business that may legally come before the meeting. WM. A. HAYES, Secretary. BOSTON, Mass., May 5, 1870.

COMMERCIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 157 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, April 27, 1870.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR forty Directors of this Company for the ensuing year and for three Inspectors of the next succeeding election will be held at this office on MONDAY, the 9th day of May next. The poll will be open from 12 o'clock M. until 1 o'clock P. M. M. V. B. FOWLER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF PACIFIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 470 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, April 29, 1870.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company will be held at their office, on MONDAY, the 16th day of May. The poll will be opened at 12 o'clock M. and close at 1 o'clock P. M. THOMAS F. JEREMIAH, Secretary.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT an election will be held at the office of the New-York Bridge Company, corner of Fulton and Front sts., in the City of Brooklyn, on MONDAY, the 6th day of June next, at 12 o'clock M. of that day, for fifteen directors of said Company for the then ensuing year. HENRY C. MURPHY, President. JOHN P. ATKINSON, Secretary. Dated May 3, 1870.

BOSTON CITY CURRENCY SIX PER CENT. COUPON BONDS—Ten years to run. For sale by BLAKE BROS. & CO., No. 52 Wall-st.

AN EXPERIENCED AND RESPONSIBLE member of the New-York Stock Exchange is desirous of associating himself with an established house in the Street, to transact its business at the Board, for a stated salary; or would be willing to organize a new firm; references exchanged. Address BROKER, Box No. 152 Times Office.

FINANCIAL.

INDIANAPOLIS, BLOOMINGTON AND WESTERN RAILWAY

SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD LOAN.

The bonds are in denominations of $1,000 each, secured by a first mortgage on 305 miles of road, from Indianapolis, the largest city and most important railroad center in the State of Indiana, to the City of Pekin, in Illinois.

ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTY MILES of the line are now IN FULL OPERATION, equipped with new first-class rolling stock, and already EARNING MUCH MORE THAN THE INTEREST ON THE WHOLE ISSUE OF BONDS. The balance, thirty-five miles, is being rapidly constructed, is nearly all graded, and UNDER CONTRACT TO BE FINISHED IN JUNE NEXT.

There are thirty-six depots on the line, LOCATED IN CITIES AND TOWNS THAT CONTAIN, IN THE AGGREGATE, A POPULATION OF ONE HUNDRED AND NINETY THOUSAND, averaging over 50 to each square mile, within a radius of half a mile of the track; and WITHIN TWENTY MILES OF THE TRACK THERE IS A POPULATION OF ABOUT SIX HUNDRED THOUSAND.

It passes through the counties of Marion, Hendricks, Montgomery, Fountain, Warren and Vermillion, in the State of Indiana, and Vermillion, Champaign, De Witt, Piatt, McLean and Tazewell Counties, in Illinois, on the line of the old emigrant State road, which was laid out in the best portion of those States before the time of railroads, was then the main line of Western travel, and consequently became more thickly settled than other sections of the West, as the numerous cities, large villages, and produce of those counties demonstrate.

Besides the large agricultural production of this section the manufacturing interest is very extensive in the large towns, and is rapidly increasing.

The coal-mines at Danville on this line are extensively and profitably worked, and FURNISH BUSINESS FOR OVER THREE HUNDRED COAL CARS on this line at present, and MORE THAN TWICE THAT NUMBER WILL BE REQUIRED to carry coal on completion of the remaining link.

From the present earnings on 170 miles it is safe to assume that the LOCAL BUSINESS ALONE WILL BE AMPLE NOT ONLY TO PAY THE BONDED DEBT, BUT LARGE DIVIDENDS ON THE STOCK.

In addition to the population and wealth of the country, and all that is necessary to support a first-class road and make it a profitable investment through local traffic, it forms a grand central trunk line FOR THROUGH BUSINESS, NOT SURPASSED BY ANY ROAD OF EQUAL LENGTH IN THE WEST.

At Indianapolis it connects by main lines with the cities of Columbus, Cleveland, Pittsburg, Cincinnati—and with the Pennsylvania Central, Baltimore and Ohio, Chesapeake and Ohio, and other important railroad lines. At Pekin, the western terminus, connections are made with Peoria, Quincy, Keokuk, Burlington and Omaha. At Bloomington with the Illinois Central Road, which runs north-west 600 miles to Fort Dodge, Iowa. A very large business will be done with this line. At Danville it connects by rail with Toledo on Lake Erie. A map will show all these to be very important connections in making through lines over this route.

THE LOAN IS PLACED BEYOND ANY CONTINGENCY BY THE PRESENT EARNINGS FROM LOCAL TRAFFIC ON ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTY MILES, which must necessarily be doubled when the trains run through.

THE BONDS ARE CONVERTIBLE at the option of the holder into stock at par at any time, which adds greatly to their value. They may be registered at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, if desired.

Coupons payable April and October, free of tax.

Total issue $3,000,000—$2,000,000 of which are placed in trust with the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company to redeem and cancel $2,000,000 bonds issued to the Danville, Urbana, Bloomington and Pekin Railroad, now merged into this road, making the loan only $3,000,000, OVER HALF OF WHICH HAS BEEN SOLD IN EUROPE AND THIS MARKET. The balance we offer at 90 AND ACCRUED INTEREST. At this low price the Bonds, being so amply secured, will be quickly marketed.

We have been thoroughly posted in regard to the road from the start, have closely inspected it from time to time during construction, and being familiar with the wealth and resources of the country, the responsibility and integrity of the officers and directors of the Company, and the present earnings of the road, it is with pleasure that WE RECOMMEND THE BONDS AS ONE OF THE CHEAPEST AND SAFEST INVESTMENTS IN THE MARKET, sure of a high standard among the best railroad securities in the country.

All marketable securities received in exchange at market rates. Bonds delivered to all points FREE OF EXPRESS CHARGES.

TURNER BROTHERS,

BANKERS, NO. 14 NASSAU-ST.

7 PER CENT. GOLD LOAN (FREE OF U. S. TAX) OF THE Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Minnesota R. R. Co.'s FIRST MORTGAGE 50 YEAR CONVERTIBLE BONDS,

A LIMITED QUANTITY FOR SALE AT 90 AND ACCRUED INTEREST.

The greater part of the road is already completed, and shows large earnings, and the balance of the work is rapidly progressing.

We unhesitatingly recommend these Bonds as the safest and best investment in the market.

United States Five-twenties, at current prices only, return five per cent. interest, while these pay eight and one-quarter per cent. in gold; and we regard the security equally good. HENRY CLEWS & CO., No. 32 Wall-st., New-York.

FARNHAM, GILBERT & CO., BANKERS,

NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

MACON AND AUGUSTA RAILROAD FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.

Interest 7 per cent., payable January and July, in the City of New-York. Principal and interest guaranteed by the GEORGIA RAILROAD AND BANKING COMPANY. Total issue, $10,000 per mile.

This road is seventy-seven miles in length, and connects the two important cities of Augusta and Macon, making a much shorter line from the North to Macon, Montgomery and cities further South and South-west than now exists.

Aside from its own intrinsic value, this security is made exceptionally desirable by the guarantee of the Georgia Railroad and Banking Company, which is one of the soundest corporations in the country.

For sale by M. K. JESUP & CO., No. 12 Pine-st.

OFFICE OF THE COLUMBUS, CHICAGO AND INDIANA CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY, COLUMBUS, Ohio, May 7, 1870.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the Columbus, Chicago and Indiana Central Railway Company will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of Columbus, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, June 1, 1870, between the hours of 11 o'clock A. M. and 3 o'clock P. M., for the election of fifteen directors, to serve for the ensuing year, and such other business as may come before the meeting. The books for the transfer of the capital stock of the Company will be closed in Columbus, Ohio, and New-York City at 3 o'clock P. M., May 21, 1870, and remain closed until the morning of June 2, 1870. GORDON MOODIE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF CHICAGO AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, NO. 52 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, April 6, 1870.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stock and bond holders of the Chicago and North-western Railway Company for the election of a Board of Directors, and the transaction of such other business as may be brought before them, will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of Chicago, on THURSDAY, the 2d day of June next, at 1 o'clock P. M.

The transfer-books will be closed on the 17th day of April, 1870, at 3 P. M., and reopened on the 4th day of June next, at 10 A. M. A. L. PRITCHARD, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL COMPANY, NEW-YORK, April 7, 1870.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, for the election of managers, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before them, will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of New-York, on TUESDAY, May 10, 1870, at 12 o'clock M.

The polls will be open from 12 o'clock M. to 1 o'clock P. M.

The transfer books will be closed from the 1st to the 10th day of May inclusive.

By order of the Board of Managers. CHARLES P. HARTT, Treasurer.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND AND PACIFIC R. R. CO., SECRETARY'S OFFICE, NO. 12 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, April 25, 1870.

TO HOLDERS OF CHICAGO AND ROCK ISLAND RAILROAD BONDS.—This Company are prepared to exchange their First Mortgage Sinking Fund Seven per cent. Bonds, due in 1896, for the bonds of the Chicago and Rock Island Company, maturing July, 1870. The bonds offered in exchange are secured by a First Mortgage on the entire road and equipment, extending from Chicago to Council Bluffs, including the Washington Branch, being altogether 535 miles in extent. J. F. TRACY, President.

LOST—CERTIFICATE No. 2,661 FOR ONE hundred shares New-York Central and Hudson River Consolidated Stock, (blue tint,) in the name of Cammann & Co. All persons are cautioned against negotiating the above, as transfer has been stopped and new certificate applied for. CAMMANN & CO., No. 8 Wall-st.

FINANCIAL.

BANKING HOUSE OF HENRY CLEWS & CO.

NO. 32 WALL-ST.

Interest Allowed on all Daily Balances of Currency or Gold.

Persons depositing with us can check at sight in the same manner as with National Banks.

Certificates of Deposit issued, payable on demand or at fixed date, bearing interest at current rate, and available in all parts of the United States.

Advances made to our Dealers, at all times, on approved collaterals, at market rates of interest.

We buy, sell, and exchange all issues of Government Bonds at current market prices, also Coin and Coupons, and execute orders for the purchase and sale of Gold and all first-class Securities, on commission.

Gold Banking Accounts may be opened with us upon the same conditions as Currency Accounts.

Railroad, State, City, and other Corporate Loans Negotiated.

Collections made everywhere in the United States, Canada, and Europe.

Dividends and Coupons collected.

H. H. BOODY. D. A. BOODY. R. T. BOODY.

HENRY H. BOODY & CO., Bankers AND Railway Agents,

No 12 Wall-st., New-York.

Make Collections, pay Coupons and Dividends, Buy and Sell Governments, Railway Bonds, and other Securities on Commission.

PARTICULAR ATTENTION GIVEN TO THE NEGOTIATION OF RAILWAY AND OTHER CORPORATE LOANS.

N. B.—Interest allowed on deposits.

NEW-YORK, May 2, 1870.

SOUTHERN CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-YORK. FIRST MORTGAGE

THIRTY-YEAR SEVEN PER CENT. CONVERTIBLE SINKING FUND BONDS. FOR SALE BY

VERMILYE & CO., BANKERS, NOS. 16 AND 18 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.

EIGHT PER CENT. BONDS OF THE COUNTIES OF GRUNDY AND MERCER, STATE OF MISSOURI.

INTEREST PAYABLE JANUARY AND JULY, IN NEW-YORK, AT THE NATIONAL BANK ON COMMERCE.

THE REMAINDER OF THESE BONDS—ABOUT FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS OF EACH COUNTY—HAS JUST BEEN ISSUED, AND WILL BE SOLD AT 76 AND ACCRUED INTEREST. SAME PRICE AT WHICH WE READILY SOLD PREVIOUS ISSUES—SOME THREE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS.

WE BELIEVE THEM TO BE THE CHEAPEST INTEREST-PAYING SECURITY ON THE MARKET. ENTIRE INDEBTEDNESS OF EACH COUNTY, TWO HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS.

FURTHER PARTICULARS FURNISHED BY APPLICATION AT OUR OFFICE.

GWYNNE, JOHNSON & DAY, NO. 8 WALL-ST.

A NEW-YORK STATE GOLD SECURITY FOR SALE.

FIRST MORTGAGE TWENTY-YEAR SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD BONDS OF THE MONTICELLO AND PORT JERVIS RAILWAY COMPANY OF NEW-YORK.

Payable at the Union Trust Company, New-York.

COUPONS PAYABLE QUARTER-YEARLY. Viz: Jan. 1, April 1, July 1, Oct. 1.

QUARTER-YEARLY COUPONS ARE A NEW AND CONVENIENT FORM OF INCOME.

JOHN S. MURRAY, 17 Nassau-st., New-York.

REMOVAL.

Messrs. L'HERBETTE, KANE & CO., American Bankers, Paris, have transferred their offices from No. 8 Place de la Bourse to No. 38 Rue du dix Decembre, near the Grand Hotel.

Letters for travelers received and forwarded.

New-York Correspondents, Messrs. AUSTIN BALDWIN, & CO., Bankers, No. 70 Broadway.

OFFICE OF THE CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY OF NEW-JERSEY, NEW-YORK, May 2, 1870.

THE CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY of New-Jersey offer to the holders of the First Mortgage Bonds, maturing Aug. 1 next, the New Mortgage Bonds, maturing 1890, bond for bond.

Holders of the Second Mortgage Bonds, which mature in 1875, can exchange them for the New Mortgage Bonds of 1890, bond for bond, adjusting interest.

The amount of the First Mortgage Bonds is eight hundred and eighty-eight thousand ($888,000) dollars, due Aug. 1 next.

The Second Mortgage Bonds are in the aggregate six hundred thousand ($600,000) dollars, payable in 1875.

The New Mortgage Bonds maturing in 1890 will then be the first and only mortgage on the road.

The Capital Stock is fifteen millions ($15,000,000) dollars, and the gross earnings of the road for 1869 exceeded four millions ($4,000,000) dollars.

The Bonds can be exchanged at any time before June 1 next, upon application to SAMUEL KNOX, Treasurer, No. 119 Liberty-st.

By order of the Finance Committee, JOHN TAYLOR JOHNSTON, President.

AMERICAN BANK NOTE COMPANY, NO. 142 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Trustees of this Company, held May 4, 1870, the following gentlemen were elected Trustees:

JOHN E. GAVIT,
NEZIAH WRIGHT,
J. DORSEY BALD,
A. G. GOODALL,
TRACY R. EDSON,
C. L. VANZANDT,
W. M. SMILLIE,
GEO. H. STAYNER,
THEO. H. FREELAND.

At a subsequent meeting of the Trustees, JOHN E. GAVIT, Esq., was elected President, and Messrs. C. L. VANZANDT and A. G. GOODALL were elected Vice-Presidents; Mr. THEO. H. FREELAND was appointed Secretary, and Mr. NEZIAH WRIGHT, Treasurer. THEO. H. FREELAND, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, NOS. 140 AND 142 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, April 28, 1870.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR THIRteen Directors of the Safe Deposit Company of New-York, and for three Inspectors of Election, will be held at the office of the Company, Nos. 140 and 142 Broadway, New-York, on MONDAY, the 9th day of May, 1870, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M. FREDERICK FOSTER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE BLEES SEWING-MACHINE CO., NEW-YORK, May 1, 1870.

THE FIRST ANNUAL MEETING OF the stockholders of the Blees Sewing-machine Company, for the election of Trustees, will be held at the office of the Company in this City on WEDNESDAY, the 18th inst., at 12 o'clock M. IRVING M. AVERY, Secretary.

MONEY TO LOAN—IN SUMS TO SUIT, on real estate; no bonus required; second mortgages bought. CHARLES SIMMONS, Home Life Insurance Building, No. 254 Broadway.

CLOTHING.

GENTLEMEN HAVING ANY CAST-OFF clothing to dispose of can get a fair price by calling on or addressing JAMES KILPATRICK, No. 465 Pearl-st., near Chatham-st.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR SUPPLIES.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, U. S. M. C., WASHINGTON, April 23, 1870.

Sealed proposals, for each class separately, will be received at this office, until 12 o'clock M. on FRIDAY, the 3d day of June next, for furnishing to the United States Marine Corps, from the 1st of July, 1870, to the 30th of June, 1871, the following supplies, to be delivered at the office of the Assistant Quartermaster, Marine Corps, Philadelphia, Penn., free of expense to the United States, in such quantities as may from time to time be required:

CLASS NO. 1.

15,000 Yards of sky-blue Kersey, all wool, free from hair, 54 inches wide, to weigh 22 ounces to the yard, (indigo wool dyed.)
4,000 Yards of dark-blue Kersey, all wool, free from hair, 54 inches wide, to weigh 22 ounces to the yard, (indigo wool dyed.)
2,500 Yards dark-blue twilled Cloth, all wool, free from hair, 54 inches wide, to weigh 21 ounces to the yard, (indigo wool dyed.)
300 Yards scarlet Cloth, all wool, (cochineal dyed,) 54 inches wide, to weigh 16 ounces per yard.

CLASS NO. 2.

4,000 Yards 6-4 dark-blue Flannel, for overcoats, all wool, (indigo wool dyed,) 54 inches wide, to weigh 12 ounces per yard.
18,000 Yards 3-4 dark-blue Flannel, for shirts, all wool, (indigo wool dyed,) 27 inches wide, to weigh 6 ounces per yard.
1,000 Gray Blankets, all wool, to weigh 5 pounds each, to be 7 feet long and 5 feet wide, and free from grease.
4,000 Pairs woolen Socks, three sizes, properly made, of good fleece wool, with double and twisted yarn, to weigh 3 pounds per dozen pair, free from grease.

CLASS NO. 3.

3,000 Yards white Linen, for pants, 30 inches wide, to weigh 15 ounces per yard.
4,000 Yards white Linen, for shirts, 30 inches wide, to weigh 11 ounces per yard.
16,000 Yards Cotton Flannel, for drawers, 27 inches wide, to weigh 5 ounces per yard.
4,000 Yards cotton Ticking, for bedsacks, 28 inches wide.

CLASS NO. 4.

300 Uniform Caps, complete, except pompons.
300 Pompons, red worsted, ball shape, and 4 inches in circumference.
2,000 Fatigue Caps, with covers, to be made of blue cloth, (indigo wool dyed,) with ornaments.
1,000 Stocks.

CLASS NO. 5.

300 Gross Coat Buttons, (eagle.)
200 Gross Jacket Buttons, (eagle.)
200 Gross Vest Buttons, (eagle.)
200 Sets Epaulette Bullion, for privates.
5,000 Yards yellow Binding.
2,000 Yards red Cord.
25 Swords, for musicians.
100 Batter Drum-heads.
50 Snare Drum-heads.
100 Drum Cords.
25 Sets Drum Snares.
50 Boxwood "B" Fifes.
50 Pairs Drumsticks.

CLASS NO. 6.

4,000 Pairs Army Bootees, (infantry pattern.)

CLASS NO. 7.

700 Bayonet Scabbards, with Frogs attached.
300 Percussion Cap Pouches.
1,000 Knapsacks.
25 Sword Frogs.

CLASS NO. 8.

For making and trimming the following articles, viz.:

Watch Coats.
Uniform Coats for sergeants, corporals, musicians and privates.
Fatigue Coats for sergeants, corporals, musicians and privates.
Woolen Pants for sergeants, corporals, musicians and privates.
Linen Pants for sergeants, corporals, musicians and privates.
Flannel Shirts.
Linen Shirts.
Drawers.
Flannel Sacks.
Red and Blue Jackets for boys.
Bed-sacks.

The above-mentioned articles must conform in all respects to the sealed standard patterns in the office of the Quartermaster, Marine Corps, Marine Barracks, Washington, D. C.; Assistant Quartermaster's Office, Marine Corps, No. 226 South 4th-st., Philadelphia, Penn., and at the Marine Barracks, Brooklyn, N. Y., and Boston, Mass., where they can be examined; and no articles will be received or paid for until approved. Bidders must state the quantity of each article they will furnish; and any portion of the goods which may be rejected, shall be replaced by others fully conforming to the contract, and in default thereof, the contractor will be bound to furnish others of the required kind at once, the Quartermaster will fill the deficiency at the expense of the contractor.

Payments will be made upon the accepted delivery of the whole quantity which may from time to time be ordered, withholding ten per cent. from the payment of account rendered under first order until the second order is filled, and ten per cent. from account rendered under second order until third order is filled, and so on until contract is completed.

Each proposal must be accompanied by the following guarantee:

FORM OF GUARANTEE.

The undersigned, ——, of ——, in the State of ——, and ——, of ——, in the State of ——, hereby guarantee that in case the foregoing bid of —— for supplies as above described, be accepted, he or they will, within ten days after the receipt of the contract at the Post-office named, execute contract for the same, with good and sufficient sureties; and in case the said —— shall fail to enter into contract as aforesaid, we guarantee to make good the difference between the offer of the said —— and that which may be accepted.

A. B., Guarantor.
C. D., Guarantor.

Witness:

I hereby certify that the above-named —— are known to me as men of property, and are able to make good their guarantee. G. H.

To be signed by the United States District Judge, United States District-Attorney, or Collector.

No proposal will be considered unless accompanied by the above guarantee.

Newspapers authorized to publish the above will send the paper containing the first insertion to this office for examination.

The bidder's place of business or manufacturing establishment must be especially stated in the proposal.

Proposals to be inclosed in the envelope, "Proposals for Supplies for the Marine Corps," and addressed to Major WILLIAM B. SLACK, Quartermaster U. S. M. C.

PROPOSALS FOR WROUGHT AND CAST-IRON WORK, FOR THE POST-OFFICE AND COURT-HOUSE, NEW-YORK CITY.

POST-OFFICE AND COURT-HOUSE, NEW-YORK CITY, OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT, May 5, 1870.

WROUGHT AND CAST-IRON WORK.

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Superintendent until 12 o'clock M., 20th of May, 1870, for furnishing, delivering, fitting, and putting in place the cast and wrought-iron work exhibited in plans and schedules now in this office, consisting of cast-iron columns, beams, girders, &c.

All of the above iron must be sound, smooth, and straight, cast-iron, and free from flaws or defects of any kind, and of the best quality of pig-metal, and of the form, dimensions and weight shown by the schedules and drawings. Castings exceeding the weight fixed by the schedule weight, and no greater weight will be paid for, nor will any castings of less section, or varying in any degree from the requirements of the drawings, be accepted.

All beams, girders, [illegible] columns, bases, plates, &c., must be planed or turned perfectly true, all bolt-holes drilled, and the entire work cleaned off and finished in a first-class manner.

The beams and girders must be of the manufacture of the Wadsworth, Phoenix or Pittsburg Union Iron Works, or of other American manufacture equal thereto, and must be of the sizes and weights called for in the schedules; and to be the best wrought-iron they will be straight and sound, in all respects of first quality.

All beams set on brick-work must rest on cast-iron bed-plates of the dimensions and numbers required by the specifications and schedules.

All necessary bolts, washers, ties, angle-irons, anchors, sheet-lead or other materials necessary to put the work together in the best manner and anchor it to the stone or brick walls will be furnished by the contractor, who will put the entire work together and in place, to the complete satisfaction of the Superintendent, and as required by him.

The girders will be put together with bolts and steel wedges as shown by drawings, and they, together with all beams and castings, will be tested by the Superintendent, and if found defective in any particular, will be rejected.

The contractors will be permitted the use of the derricks and engines in putting the work in place, without charge, but will be required to pay the wages of the men employed in working these, who will be furnished by the Department when required; said labor to be furnished by the contractors.

Proposals will be made by the piece for the various castings and beams which will include the wedges, bolts, angle-irons, clamps, ties, anchors, or other iron work necessary to fit and put the work in place, whether mentioned in drawings or schedules or not.

The work must be furnished, delivered, fitted, and put in place complete, within three months after date of written notice to commence the work.

The work will not be subdivided among different bidders, but will be considered in the aggregate.

The amounts will be ascertained by [illegible] the quantities, and making the payments, which will be made monthly, deducting ten per cent. until the final completion of the contract.

All bids must be accompanied by a penal bond, in the sum of fifty thousand ($50,000) dollars, that the bidder will accept and perform the contract, if awarded him, the sufficiency of the security to be certified to by the District-Attorney of the district where bidder resides.

The Department reserves the right to reject any or all bids, if it be deemed for the interest of the Government to do so; and any bid that is not made on the printed form to be obtained in this office, and does not conform in every respect to the requirements of this advertisement, will not be considered, neither will any proposals be considered from any parties who are not themselves engaged in the manufacture of cast or wrought-iron work, and who have not the necessary facilities for getting out the castings or rolled beams.

Proposals will be indorsed "Bids for Iron Work," and addressed to CALVIN T. HULBURD, Superintendent.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE MANTELS, MONUMENTS AND FLOOR TILING. FISHER & BIRD, NOS. 27 TO 29 EAST HOUSTON-ST.

THE CHEAPEST AND BEST PLACE to buy marble and marbleized mantels, monuments and tiling, at J. HEANY'S Marble Works, No. 126 East 42d-st., near 3d-av.

MARBLE AND MARBLEIZED MANTELS.—Opening of new show-rooms, with finest assortment of mantels in this City. Prices to suit times. A. KLABER, 134 and 136 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., N. Y.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS.—Rich and elegant designs, from $12 to $20. T. B. STEWART & CO., No. 625 6th-av., between 36th and 37th sts.

S. KLABER & CO., MARBLE-WORKS, No. 223 West 21st-st., marble and marbleized mantels, tiling, headstones, monuments of superior workmanship; cheapest in the City.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION originated the anesthetic use of nitrous oxide gas, administer it in the most improved manner, devoting their whole time to extracting teeth, and they certainly do that without pain, as 20,000 patients testify. See their signatures at the office, No. 19 Cooper Institute.

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS. BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

Java, Wednesday, May 11 | Cuba, Wednesday, May 25
Calabria, Saturday, May 14 | Samaria, Thurs., May 26
Scotia, Wednesday, May 18 | [illegible] Saturday, May 28
Tarifa, Thursday, May 19 | Russia, Wednes., June 1
Marathon, Saturday, May 21 | [illegible] Thursday, June 2

RATES OF PASSAGE.

By the Wednesday steamers, not carrying steerage: First Cabin...$130, gold. Second Cabin...$80, gold. First Cabin, to Paris...$145, gold. Return tickets...$250, gold.

By the Thursday and Saturday Steamers. First Cabin...$80, gold. Steerage...$30, currency. Return tickets...$150, gold.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates.

Through bills of lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports.

For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's Office, No. 4 Bowling-green.

For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

STEAM TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL AND LONDONDERRY.

THE ANCHOR LINE.

Favorite Clyde-built passenger steamers are intended to sail as follows:

AUSTRALIA....May 14 | BRITANNIA....May 28
DORIAN....May 21 | EUROPA....May 28
COLUMBIA....May 21 | CALEDONIA....June 4

and each SATURDAY thereafter, from Pier No. 20 North River, at 12 o'clock, noon.

RATES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.

Cabins, to Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry, $75 and $65. Excursion tickets, good for 12 months, $130. Steerage, to Glasgow, Liverpool or Derry, $30; intermediate, $33.

Prepaid Certificates from these ports, $32.

Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Havre, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at very low rates.

Drafts issued payable in any bank in Great Britain and Ireland.

For further information apply at the Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling-green, New-York. HENDERSON BROTHERS.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

PEREIRE....DUCHESNE....SATURDAY, May 14
LAFAYETTE....ROUSSAU....SATURDAY, May 28
VILLE DE PARIS....SURMONT....SATURDAY, June 11
ST. LAURENT....LEMARIE....SATURDAY, June 25

Rates of passage, payable in gold, (including wine,) TO BREST OR HAVRE, First cabin, $140; second cabin, $85.

TO PARIS, (including railway tickets,) $145 and $90.

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line avoid both transit by English railway and the discomfort of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.

GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

FOR LIVERPOOL. (VIA QUEENSTOWN,) CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full power iron screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY, as follows:

MANHATTAN, Capt. Forsyth....May 11, at 2½ P. M.
MINNESOTA, Capt. Whineray....May 18, at 4 P. M.
IDAHO, Capt. Price....May 25, at 3 P. M.
NEVADA, Capt. Green....June 1, at 3 P. M.
COLORADO, Capt. Williams....June 8, at 1 P. M.
NEBRASKA, Capt. Guard....June 15, at 4 P. M.

Cabin passage, $80 gold. Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway) $30 currency.

For freight or cabin passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall-st.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman Line of Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF BRUSSELS....Saturday, May 14, 1 P. M.
CITY OF CORK, via Halifax....Tuesday, May 17, 1 P. M.
CITY OF LONDON....Saturday, May 21, 10 A. M.
CITY OF PARIS....Saturday, May 28, 1 P. M.

and each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate TUESDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE

BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.

PAYABLE IN GOLD.	PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.
First Cabin....$80 and $100	Steerage....$30
To London....[illegible]	To London....[illegible]
To Paris....[illegible]	To Paris....[illegible]

PASSAGE BY THE TUESDAY STEAMER, VIA HALIFAX.

FIRST CABIN. PAYABLE IN GOLD.	STEERAGE. PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.
Liverpool....$90	Liverpool....$30
Halifax....20	Halifax....15

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's Office. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

NATIONAL LINE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN, from Pier No. 47 North River.

PENNSYLVANIA, Thompson, Saturday, May 14, at 3 P. M.

HOLLAND, Thomas, Wednesday, May 11, at 12 M.

Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $60 and $70; Steerage, $30, currency.

Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry and Glasgow, $32 currency.

Apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S THROUGH LINE TO

CALIFORNIA AND CHINA.

FREIGHT AND PASSAGE GREATLY REDUCED.

Through rates, New-York to San Francisco: First Class, $225 to $175. Steerage, $60.

according to location of berth.

These rates include berths, board and all necessaries for the trip.

Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon,

ON 5TH AND 21ST OF EACH MONTH,

except when those days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.

One hundred pounds of baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.

May 21—ARIZONA, Capt. Maury, connecting with MONTANA, Capt. [illegible]

Steamer AMERICA will leave San Francisco June 1, 1870, for China and Japan.

All freight for San Francisco will [illegible] and be received until 4 P. M. Friday, May 20.

Freight for Central America and South Pacific ports will be received until 4 P. M. [illegible] only. All the usual facilities afforded shippers in collecting bills of lading, &c.

For freight or passage tickets, and all further information, apply at the office, Pier No. 42 North River. F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:

SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. Timmerman, May 23.
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. Slocum, June 23.
MERRIMACK, Capt. Wier, July 23.

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage apply to

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY. Sailing regularly every THURSDAY at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.

MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. Adams, May 12.
COLUMBIA, Capt. E. Van Sice, via Nassau, May 19.
MISSOURI, Capt. F. R. Edwards, May 26.

For freight or passage apply to R. G. WHEELER, Jr., President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.

New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line, sailing every twenty days, from Pier No. 17 East River, at 3 P. M. The new steamers

CITY OF MEXICO, Capt. [illegible], Friday, May 13.

CITY OF MERIDA, Capt. [illegible], Thursday, June 2.

For freight or passage apply to F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

FOR NASSAU, N. P., CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.

Atlantic Mail S. S. Co.'s steamer COLUMBIA, Capt. E. Van Sice, May 19, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River.

For freight or passage apply to R. G. WHEELER, Jr., President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA., AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE STEAM-SHIPS, AND CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PASSENGER RATES TO ALL POINTS IN THE INTERIOR.

FOUR STEAMERS A WEEK. TUESDAY, THURSDAY AND SATURDAY.

THE STEAMSHIPS

VIRGO, Capt. BULKLEY, TUESDAY, May 10, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.

MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, No. 61 and 62 South-st.

HERMAN LIVINGSTON, Capt. [illegible], THURSDAY, May 12, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M. LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 88 Liberty-st.

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. [illegible], SATURDAY, May 14, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M. WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green.

MONTGOMERY, Capt. FAIRCLOTH, SATURDAY, May 14, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M. R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT. (Change of pier to No. 5 North River.) OLD LINE—LOW FREIGHT.

The well-known, first-class side-wheel steam-ship DE SOTO, THOS. H. MORTON, Commander, will leave Pier No. 5 North River, on SATURDAY, May 14, at 3 P. M. Freight taken at through rates for St. Louis, Mobile and Galveston.

For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.—Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one; their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage; in securing the best accommodation, and protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue Rivoli [illegible], near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

SHIPPING.

FOR MOBILE, VIA FERNANDINA ROUTE.

THE NEW-YORK, FLORIDA AND GULF STEAM-SHIP LINE WILL DISPATCH THE FIRST-CLASS STEAMSHIP MERCEDITA, Captain STARKEY.

On SATURDAY, May 14, from Pier No. 29 North River, at 3 P. M. Cargo delivered without lighterage at Mobile.

Is now receiving. Elegant passenger accommodations.

Insurance guaranteed at one and a half per cent. to Mobile.

Through Rates and Bills Lading given to Selma, Montgomery, and all points in the interior at LOWER RATES than any other line.

Passage to Fernandina, $25.

For Freight or Passage apply to J. F. PATTERSON, Agent, No. 177 West-st., or to R. H. DRUMMOND & CO., No. 96 Wall-st. Mobile Agents, A. J. INGERSOLL & CO.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 225 Broadway.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD.

FROM NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD DEPOT, Foot of Cortlandt-st.

CHANGE OF HOURS, MAY 9, 1870.

For West Philadelphia, 8:40, 9:30 and 11 A. M.; 12:30, *4, 5 and *9 P. M., 12 night.

For Philadelphia via Camden, 7 A. M., 1 and 4 P. M.

THROUGH TRAINS.

8:40 A. M., Express for Baltimore and Washington, for the West via Baltimore, and for the South via Baltimore and via Washington, with drawing-room car attached.

9:30 A. M., Express for Pittsburg and the West, with silver palace cars, through to Cincinnati and to Chicago.

12:30 noon, Express for Baltimore and Washington, and for the West via Baltimore, with drawing-room car attached.

5 P. M., daily, Saturdays excepted, Express for Pittsburg and the West, with silver palace cars, through to Cincinnati and Chicago.

9 P. M., Express for Pittsburg and the West.

*9 P. M., Daily Express for Pittsburg and the West, with silver palace cars, through to Louisville daily. Through silver palace cars for Cincinnati and Chicago are attached to this train on Saturdays only.

*9:20 P. M., Daily Express for Baltimore and Washington and the South-west and South, via Washington, with reclining chair-car and sleeping-car attached.

FOR NEWARK, (Market-st. Station.)

6, 6:30, 7, 7:20, 8:10, 9, 10, 11 and 11:40 A. M.; 12 M.; 1, 2, 3, 3:30, 4:10, 4:30, 5:10, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 8:10, 9, 10 and 11:30 P. M.; 12 night.

FOR ELIZABETH.

6, 6:30, 7, 8:10, 10, 11:40 A. M., 12 noon; 1, 2, 3, 3:30, 4:10, 4:30, [illegible] P. M., 12 night.

Tickets for sale at N. J. R. R. Ticket-offices, foot of Cortlandt-st., and in Depot, Jersey City; at Pier No. 1 North River, and Dodd's Express Office, No. 944 Broadway.

F. W. RANKIN, Gen. Pass. Agt. *Daily. F. W. JACKSON, Gen. Supt.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

TRAINS LEAVE 30TH-ST. AS FOLLOWS:

8:00 A. M., Chicago express; drawing-room cars attached.

10:30 A. M., Special drawing-room-car express for Chicago.

11:00 A. M., Northern and Western express; drawing-room cars attached.

4:00 P. M., Montreal express; drawing-room cars attached.

7:00 P. M., Pacific express, with sleeping-cars through to Chicago without change, via M. C. R. R. Also L. S. and M. S. R. R. (daily.)

11:00 P. M., Night express; sleeping cars attached.

2:00 P. M., Hudson train.

7:00 A. M. and 5 P. M., Poughkeepsie trains.

9:45 A. M., 4:15 and 6:15 P. M., Peekskill trains.

5:30 and 7:10 P. M., Sing Sing trains.

6:30, 7:10, 8:50, 10 and 11:50 A. M., 1:30, 3, 4:25, 5:10, 8 and 11:30 P. M., Yonkers trains.

(9:00 A. M., Sunday train for Poughkeepsie.)

WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

New-York, May 1, 1870.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOTS foot of Chambers-st. and foot of 23d-st., as follows:

Through Express Trains leave Chambers-st. at 8 A. M., 10 A. M., 5:30 P. M. and 7 P. M. daily. Leave 23d-st. at 7:45 A. M., 9:45 A. M., and 5:15 and 6:45 P. M. daily. New and improved Drawing-room Coaches will accompany the 10 A. M. train through to Buffalo, connecting at Hornellsville with magnificent Sleeping Coaches running through to Cleveland and Galion. Sleeping Coaches will accompany the 8 A. M. train from Susquehanna to Buffalo; the 5:30 P. M. train from New-York to Buffalo, and the 7 P. M. train from New-York to Rochester, Buffalo and Cincinnati. An Emigrant train leaves daily at 7:30 P. M.

For Port Jervis and Way, *11:30 A. M., and 4:30 P. M. (23d-st., *11:15 A. M. and 4:15 P. M.)

For Middletown and Way, at 3:30 P. M. (23d-st., 3:15 P. M.); and, Sundays only, 8:30 A. M. (23d-st., 8:15 A. M.)

For Graycourt and Way, at *8:30 A. M. (23d-st., *8:15 A. M.)

For Newburg and Way, at 8 A. M., 3:30 and 4:30 P. M. (23d-st., 7:45 A. M., 3:15 and 4:15 P. M.)

For Suffern and Way, 5 and 6 P. M. (23d-st., 4:45 and 5:45 P. M.) Theater train, *11:30 P. M. (23d-st., *11 P. M.)

[illegible]

For Paterson and Way, from [illegible] depots [illegible]

For Hackensack and Hillsdale, from Twenty-third-st. Depot [illegible]

For Piermont, Nyack, Monsey and Way, from Twenty-third-st. Depot [illegible]

Tickets for passage and for apartments in drawing-room and sleeping coaches can be obtained, and orders for the checking and transfer of Baggage may be left at the Company's offices, Nos. 241, 529 and 957 Broadway; No. 205 Chambers-st.; corner of 125th-st. and 3d-av., Harlem; No. 338 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; depots foot of Chambers-st. and foot of 23d-st., New-York; No. 3 Exchange-place, and Long Dock Depot, Jersey City; and of the agents at the principal hotels.

L. D. RUCKER, General Sup't. WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass'r Agent.

May 2, 1870.

*Daily. ‡For Hackensack only. †For Piermont only.

SOUTH SIDE RAILROAD OF LONG ISLAND.—Winter Arrangement.—On and after Oct. 25 the trains will leave the Roosevelt and Grand st. Ferries as follows: [illegible]

G. W. DOUGLAS, Superintendent.

STEAMBOATS.

STONINGTON LINE

TO BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE.

GREAT INSIDE ROUTE—SHORTEST AND MOST DIRECT.

Fare always as low as by any other line.

The new and elegant Side-wheel Steamers STONINGTON and NARRAGANSETT. Capt. WM. M. JONES. Capt. GEO. B. HULL.

From Pier No. 33, foot of Jay-st., North River, at 5 P. M.

Arriving ahead of all other lines.

Tickets sold and state-rooms secured at No. 319 Broadway, corner New Pearl-st., and at Dodd's Express office, No. 944 Broadway. D. S. BABCOCK, President Stonington Steamboat Company.

NARRAGANSETT STEAM-SHIP CO.

FOR BOSTON,

Via FALL RIVER, touching at NEWPORT.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS:

The world-renowned steamers BRISTOL, Commander A. G. SIMMONS, and PROVIDENCE, Commander B. M. SIMMONS,

having been thoroughly overhauled and elegantly refitted, leave daily (Sundays excepted) at 5 P. M. from Pier No. 30 North River, foot of Chambers-st.

GRAND PROMENADE CONCERT

On each steamer, every evening, by Hall's Celebrated Boston Brass, String and Reed Bands.

PEOPLE'S LINE FOR ALBANY.

THE LARGEST AND MOST MAGNIFICENT RIVER STEAMERS IN THE WORLD.

The ST. JOHN, DREW, and DEAN RICHMOND. One of the above steamers will leave Pier No. 41 North River, EVERY AFTERNOON (Sundays excepted) at 6 o'clock, arriving at Albany in time to connect with railroad trains West and North. Returning, leave the steam-boat landing at Albany on the arrival of connecting trains from the West and North. Through tickets can be obtained at the office on the wharf, and baggage checked to its destination; also at Dodd's Express Offices, No. 944 Broadway, and No. 1 Court-st., Brooklyn.

STEAMER D. R. MARTIN.

Capt. JAY L. CLARK, for Huntington, Cold Spring, Oyster Bay and Bayville, daily at 3½ P. M., from Pier No. 27 East River, foot of Market-st., one block above Catharine Ferry, touching at 27th-st., at 3¾, for passengers only.

SHREWSBURY, RED BANK AND LONG BRANCH.—The steamer SEA BIRD will leave New-York, foot of Warren-st., as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.		LEAVE RED BANK.	
Tuesday, May 3... 6	A. M.	Monday, May 2... 7½	A. M.
Thursday, 5th... 7	A. M.	Wednesday, 4th... 9	A. M.
Friday, 6th... 7	A. M.	Thursday, 5th... 11	A. M.
Saturday, 7th... 11½	A. M.	Friday, 6th... 11	A. M.
Tuesday, 10th... 10½	A. M.	Monday, 9th... [illegible]	A. M.
Wednesday, 11th... 11½	A. M.	Tuesday, 10th... 5½	P. M.

TROY LINE FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—The fastest elegant steamers on the Hudson leave Pier No. 44 North River, north of Spring-st., EVERY EVENING, (Saturdays excepted,) at 6 o'clock, connecting at above places with morning express trains for the north, west and east. Fare, $1 50; through tickets issued and baggage checked. Sunday fare [illegible]. Freight taken at low rates. Returning, leave Troy at [illegible] and Albany at 8 o'clock.

FOR HUDSON, ATHENS AND INTERMEDIATE PLACES.—The clipper steamboat NEVERSINK leaves foot of Warren-st. every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 5 o'clock P. M., for the above places. Fare, $1.

YONKERS FERRY.—LEAVES WARREN-st. Pier No. 39, at 11 A. M. and 4½ P. M. Fare, 25 cents. Sundays, leaves at 10 A. M. and 6 P. M. Fare, 25 cents.

FOR NORWALK AND DANBURY.—Steamer NELLY WHITE leaves daily, foot of Market-st., at [illegible] P. M.

FOR BRIDGEPORT, AND ALL points on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroads.—Fare $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon.

FOR NEW HAVEN, HARTFORD, &C.—Fare $1 25. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—THE STOCK, FIXTURES AND lease of the old established jewelry-store, No. 283 Bowery; one of the best locations in the City. For further particulars apply at the store.

DRY GOODS.

CARPETS, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO., Broadway, corner 19th-st.

EXTENSIVE ADDITIONS HAVE BEEN MADE TO OUR STOCKS OF

ENGLISH TAPESTRY BRUSSELS, At $1 25 per yard.

FIVE-FRAME ENGLISH BODY BRUSSELS, At $2 per yard and upward.

FRENCH MOQUETTES AND AXMINSTERS, $3 50 to $5 per yard.

ENGLISH ROYAL WILTONS, From $3 to $3 75 per yard.

IMPERIAL THREE-PLIES, ENGLISH AND AMERICAN INGRAINS, VENETIANS FOR HALLS, STAIRS, &c., &c.

ENGLISH AND AMERICAN OIL-CLOTHS, FRESH CANTON MATTINGS, IN FANCY RED CHECKED AND WHITE, AT VERY LOW PRICES.

UPHOLSTERY DEPARTMENT.

CURTAIN MATERIALS AND FURNITURE COVERINGS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, LACE AND NOTTINGHAM CURTAINS, FRENCH DROP CURTAINS AND LACE BED-SPREADS, TAPESTRY AND EMBROIDERED TABLE AND PIANO COVERS, WINDOW HOLLANDS, SHADES, CORNICES, BRACKETS, &c., &c.

N. B.—Cabinet-making and upholstery attention is called to the above stock, offering great inducements. Hotels, steamers and private residences fitted up at short notice.

BARGAINS IN DRESS GOODS.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO. Will offer MONDAY, May 9,

60 PIECES GROS ODIER CHINTZ PRINTS, At 18 cents per yard, worth 40 cents.

300 PIECES STRIPED POPLINS, At 25 cents per yard, worth 50 cents.

SILK AND WOOL EPINGLINES, At 75 cents, worth $1 25.

500 PIECES WHITE PIQUES, 25 cents per yard, worth 40 cents.

Together with a large assortment of every description of DRESS GOODS, Equally cheap.

BROADWAY, CORNER 19TH-ST.

THOMAS TWEED & CO., No. 793 BROADWAY, BETWEEN 8TH AND 9TH STS.

Respectfully request the attention of purchasers to their extensive assortment of SPRING and SUMMER GOODS, which they offer at very great inducements.

SILKS.

BLACK GROS GRAINS at $1 25, $1 50, $1 75, $2, and upward, to the finest grades, imported at prices much below the market value.

Also, a splendid assortment of FANCY SILKS, from $1 25 upward, including BLACK AND WHITE and COLORED STRIPES and CHECKS. JAPANESE SILKS in all the latest styles, from 85c. and upward.

DRESS GOODS

In all the latest novelties, including SILK PONGEES, SATIN-FACED SERGE, FRENCH POPLINS, ARMURE POPLINS, from 50c. upward.

BROCHE and STRIPED GRENADINES, a very great variety, from 25c. upward.

MOURNING DEPARTMENT.

A splendid assortment of the newest and most desirable fabrics.

BLACK CANVAS GRENADINES,

From 45c. upward. TAMISE and HENRIETTA CLOTHS, ENGLISH and FRENCH BOMBAZINES, and BLACK MOHAIRS, which we offer at very low prices.

SEAMLESS KID GLOVES in all the newest shades.

PARASOLS and SUN UMBRELLAS in great variety.

THOMAS TWEED & CO., No. 793 Broadway.

AT EDWARD RIDLEY'S & SON, GRAND-ST., NEW-YORK.

BONNET ROOM. — UPSTAIRS.

STRAW BONNETS, HIGH-CROWNED, JOCKEYS, TURBANS, AND SHADE HATS. Everything new and desirable.

The largest stock and, without doubt, the cheapest in this City to select from.

New STRAW GOODS delivered twice every day. EDWARD RIDLEY'S & SON, Nos. 309, 311, 311½ Grand-st., 66, 68 and 70 Allen-st.

AT EDWARD RIDLEY'S & SON.

BONNET and SASH RIBBONS, prices down. FULL LINE OF FLOOR SATINS at $1 25 and $1 50 per yard, all the new shades.

TEN THOUSAND PONGEE AND SILK PARASOLS and SUN UMBRELLAS at 50 cents, 75 cents, $1, and up.

INFANTS' CLOAKS and SUITS, EMBROIDERIES, LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS, COLLARS, REAL LACES, PARASOL COVERS—Bargains.

Also, DRESS and CLOAK TRIMMINGS, SILK FRINGES, YANKEE NOTIONS, PERFUMERY, JEWELRY, COMBS, BRUSHES, SOAPS, &c., &c., all cheap.

SPECIALTY—COLORED SILK FANS, 50c. on the dollar.

EXAMINE OUR STOCK OF

IMPORTED FRENCH FLOWERS.

NOTHING LIKE THEM ANYWHERE. EDWARD RIDLEY'S & SON, Nos. 309, 311, 311½ Grand; 66, 68 and 70 Allen-st. Fifth block east from the Bowery.

AT EDWARD RIDLEY'S & SON, KID GLOVES.

THE BEST DOLLAR KID GLOVE AND THE MOST COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF COLORS IN THIS CITY. EVERY PAIR WARRANTED. WE HAVE GOOD KID GLOVES AT 40c., AT 50c., AT 75c. THE PAIR. CHEAP HOSIERY THIS WEEK. ROMAN NECK-TIES AND SCARFS.

EDWARD RIDLEY'S & SON, Nos. 309, 311, 311½ Grand-st., 66, 68 and 70 Allen-st. Fifth block east from the Bowery.

AT W. K. PEYTON'S, BARGAINS THIS WEEK in

LACE and MUSLIN CURTAINS, New Styles, ENGLISH and FRENCH MARSEILLES QUILTS, HONEYCOMB QUILTS, WINDOW HOLLANDS, TABLE DAMASKS, NAPKINS, TOWELS, TOWELINGS, CRASHES, TICKS, Bleached and Unbleached SHEETINGS.

The attention of Hotels, Restaurants, Boarding-houses and housekeepers about refurnishing, is specially invited to our stock. Our prices will be found very much lower than other stores.

W. K. PEYTON, Nos. 273 and 274 Bowery.

AT W. K. PEYTON'S, NO. 273 AND 274 BOWERY.

Ladies will find the most complete stock of new and desirable PLAIN AND FANCY DRESS GOODS to be found in the city, at all prices from 10c. to $1 per yard.

BLACK SILKS. BLACK SILKS. in all widths or Qualities, for ladies walking suits, from $1 25 to $5 50 per yard, a reduction of from 40c. to 60c. per yard.

W. K. PEYTON, No. 273 and 274 Bowery.

AT W. K. PEYTON'S, NO. 273 AND 274 BOWERY.

Ladies can inspect the largest and most select stock of READY-MADE DRESSES and WALKING COSTUMES to be found in New-York, and at prices much less than Broadway houses.

JUST OPENED.

VALENCIENNES AND POINT LACES. A fine assortment, at exceedingly low prices. BENNETT WILLIAMS, No. 773 Broadway.

ESTABLISHED 1819.

NEW-YORK DYEING AND PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT, STATEN ISLAND.

Nos. 98 Duane-st. and 752 Broadway, New-York. Nos. 134 and 136 Pierrepont-st., Brooklyn. No. 40 North 8th-st., Philadelphia.

NOTE.—These are our only offices.

This old and well-known establishment, now in the second half century of its existence, are prepared, as usual, to execute all orders for dyeing and cleansing ladies' and gentlemen's garments and piece goods, in the best and most improved manner.

JUST OPENED.

LLAMA LACE SACKS, JACKETS AND POINTS. Entirely NEW, and exceedingly low prices. BENNETT WILLIAMS, No. 773 Broadway.

DRY GOODS.

MILLINERS AND COUNTRY STOREKEEPERS

Will find it to their interest to examine our stock.

WE SELL CHEAP AND CUT LENGTHS AT PIECE PRICES.

JOBBING ROOMS UPSTAIRS.

EDWARD RIDLEY'S & SON, Nos. 309, 311, 311½ Grand, 66, 68 and 70 Allen-st. Fifth block east from the Bowery.

JUST OPENED.

GUIPURE BANDS AND INSERTIONS. Beautiful styles at exceedingly low prices. BENNETT WILLIAMS, No. 773 Broadway.

THE DOWN-TOWN RETAIL DRY-GOODS STORE,

Will continue for one year longer, at NO. 12 VESEY-ST., to give bargains in all descriptions of Dry-goods.

JUST OPENED.

KID GLOVES, one and two buttons; Lisle Thread and Silk Gloves. The best selection in the City, at very moderate prices. BENNETT WILLIAMS, No. 773 Broadway.

INDIA CAMELS' HAIR SHAWLS.—Preparatory to going to Europe, next month, for the Fall supply, I will offer the choice goods on hand at low prices. J. RUSSELL, No. 22 East 20th-st., near Broadway.

JUST OPENED.

BLACK THREAD AND GUIPURE LACES. A large variety at exceedingly low prices. BENNETT WILLIAMS, No. 773 Broadway.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

ARMORY OF THE 22D REGIMENT.

WOOD BROTHERS

have removed their entire stock of fine

PLEASURE CARRIAGES,

embracing every variety for City, Park and Road Driving, to the Armory of the Twenty-second Regiment,

14th-St., between 6th and 7th Avs.

Attention is called to the fact that these Carriages are fresh stock, exclusively of their own manufacture, of the newest designs and most perfect finish, made for the present season in stock their new ware-rooms, No. 740 Broadway, but, owing to the late accident that necessitates the rebuilding of their warehouse, have been removed to the above Armory, on 14th-st., and are to be

SOLD AT COST OF PRODUCTION.

Elegant Close Coaches	-	-	$1,000
Landaus	-	-	$1,500 to 1,650
Clarences	-	-	1,400 to 1,650
Wagons	-	-	350 to 400

THESE CARRIAGES HAVE NO SUPERIOR IN ELEGANCE, DURABILITY OR FINISH.

Prices fixed, and every Carriage offered for sale is equal in quality to those built to order.

GUARANTEES MADE GOOD IN EVERY CITY OF THE UNION.

THEY ALSO OFFER

PONY CARRIAGES, New Designs, for - - - - - $150

PONY CARRIAGES, With Rumble Seat for Servants - - - 200

AUCTION SALES.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

SUPERB HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE made to order by the Messrs. Hutchings, ELEGANT CABINET PIANO-FORTE, BY CHICKERING & SONS, CLOCKS, BRONZES AND MANTEL ORNAMENTS, Imported to order by Messrs. BALL, BLACK & CO. RICH CARPETS, CUT GLASS, CHINA, &c., the property of a family going abroad. E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell by auction, TUESDAY, May 10, 1870, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the private residence No. 10 East 29th-st., [illegible]

[illegible]

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PIANO-FORTE, OIL-PAINTINGS, ENGRAVINGS, CARPETS, &c. E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell by auction on MONDAY, May 9, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the private residence,

NO. 6 EAST 20TH-ST., NEAR PARK-AV. [illegible]

[illegible]

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, ROSE-WOOD PIANO-FORTE, PIER AND MANTEL MIRRORS, RICH CARPETS, &c. E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, May 11, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 6 West [illegible]-st., near 5th-av., all the furniture, &c., of said house, viz.:

Carved rose-wood parlor suites in green and gold satin, fine French-plate pier and mantel mirrors, rose-wood, seven-octave, piano-forte, made by Bacon, marble-top center and fancy tables, elegant Buhl and Marqueterie cabinets and tables, secretaries, rich damask and lace curtains, mahogany extension-table, sofas, lounges, arm, easy and side chairs, rose-wood and mahogany French bedsteads, dressing bureaus, armoire a glace, fine mattresses, bolsters and pillows, a good assortment of French China and cut glass, elegant velvet and Brussels carpets, kitchen utensils, &c.

Also, all the fine chandeliers and gas fixtures. Catalogues at the auctioneer's office, No. 3 Pine-st.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF STOCKS.—BY order of assignee in bankruptcy, E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on FRIDAY, May 13, at 12½ o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, Sale by order of Richard Warren, assignee.

75 shares Continental Screw Company, of New-York.

1,500 shares Combination Silver Mining Company, of Nevada, par $100.

200 shares European Petroleum Company, par $10.

1,000 shares Phillips Petroleum Company, par $10.

300 shares French Self-fastening Button Company, of New-York, par $25.

15 3-12 shares Flint Steel River Mining Company, par $25.

3 bonds Combination Silver Mining Company, $500 each. RICHARD WARREN, Assignee.

T. JONES, Auctioneer.

BY JONES, UNDERHILL & SCUDDER, Stores, Nos. 27, 29 and 31 Reade-st.

TUESDAY, May 10, at 1 o'clock, at Nos. 27 and 29 Reade-st. (By order of George H. Sharpe, Esq., United States Marshal,) about 600 pieces MOURNING GOODS, Comprising the stock of Michael Meyers, No. 600 Broadway, New-York, bankrupt, Consisting of GRENADINES, BAREGES, ALPACAS, MERINOES, BOMBAZINES, GRAY AND WHITE COTTON AND WOOLEN GOODS, &c., &c.

Immediately after above sale, At No. 600 Broadway, All the COUNTERS, TABLES, GAS-FIXTURES, MIRRORS, &c., &c., contained in said store. Catalogues and goods ready for examination morning of sale.

BEARS ON A BENDER—W. H. BEARD.

MOVING BY DOGS—HENRIETTA BONNER. AUTUMN TWILIGHT—J. F. KENSETT. SUNDAY MORNING—CAMP OF THE SEVENTH REGIMENT—S. R. GIFFORD. SCENE ON THE ROCKY MOUNTAINS—BIERSTADT.

And other celebrated paintings by Durand, W. S. Mount, Huntington, Hennessy, Casilear, Lang, Wm. Hart, Williamson, Duverger, Haseltine, De Haas, &c., &c., the property of Mrs. S. B. Caldwell, Brooklyn, L. I., will be sold by auction at the Clinton Hall Art Galleries, FRIDAY EVENING, May 13, at 7½ o'clock. Catalogues ready. Paintings on exhibition day and evening.

LEAVITT, STREBEIGH & CO.

ALLEN B. MINER, Auctioneer.

BY HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER.—On MONDAY, May 9, at 10½ o'clock, at the private residence, No. 26 Lexington-av., corner 25th-st.

Genteel household furniture, &c., consisting of velvet and Brussels carpets, carved rose-wood suite in green worsted figured brocatel, black-walnut marble-top center-tables, gilt frames, French plate pier mirror, lace window-curtains and cornices, sewing, rocking and side chairs in hair-cloth, inlaid chess-tables, black-walnut bedsteads, marble-top dressing-bureaus, cottage suites, matresses, pillows, bolsters, &c., black-walnut extension-table, black-walnut marble-top buffet, black-walnut cane-seat chairs, china, crockery, kitchen furniture, &c.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.

BY T. R. MINTURN, BROWN & CO.—THIS DAY, (Monday,) May 9, at 11½ o'clock, on Pier 9 East River—

3,780 boxes fresh Messina Oranges.

600 boxes fresh Messina Lemons.

Cargo bark Gilles Levinus, from Messina.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

NO. 5 MADISON-SQUARE, (23D-ST.)—Mrs. PUTNAM has an elegant suite of rooms to rent, with private table, for the Summer or year.

FIFTH-AV., NO. 309, BETWEEN 31ST AND 32D STS.—A suite of three communicating rooms, with bath attached, on second floor, handsomely and fully furnished, to rent, with board; immediate possession; also, a corresponding suite on third floor, to rent May 15; parties vacating will offer undoubted references. Persons seeking fine accommodations can be suited in every particular. Also one large room for two gentlemen.

BOARD AND FOUR ELEGANTLY-furnished rooms on second floor in a new high-stoop, brown-stone house on 49th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.; no better location; only one first-class family of adults taken; advertiser's family consists of three persons; everything first-class; best reference required and given. Address FREEMAN, Box No. 185 Times Office.

A HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOM, with all modern improvements, on second floor, located in 20th-st., near 5th-av., will be rented to a single gentleman; family strictly private; references exchanged. Address, with name, A. A., Box No. 181 Times Office.

A LARGE, ELEGANTLY-FURNISHED second-story front room, replete with modern conveniences, to rent without board, to a single gentleman desiring superior accommodations; family private; reference required. Address EAST 18TH-ST., Box No. 189 Times Office.

TO LET—NO. 9 EAST 10TH-ST., NEAR UNIversity-place, handsomely furnished rooms, en suite or single, to gentlemen, without board. Breakfast served if desired; quite private house; good location.

AN ELEGANT SUITE OF ROOMS may be had immediately, in 54th-st., near 5th-av., with private table only for the season or year. Address PRIVATE, No. 241 West 53d-st.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET ON second floor, to single gentlemen, in private family, at No. 45 East 18th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av.; reference exchanged.

NO. 730 3D-AV.—ONE LARGE ROOM, FOR two gentlemen; also a large hall bedroom; gas and bath, with good board in a private family; references exchanged.

NO. 231 EAST 13TH-ST., SECOND floor, front room, suitable for gentleman or a gentleman and wife, with or without board; location desirable. Reference required.

NO. 362 LEXINGTON-AV., MURRAY HILL.—A private family will let, with board, second floor, two rooms to gentleman and wife, or two gentlemen; no other boarders.

NO. 230 EAST 15TH-ST., BETWEEN 2d and 3d avs.—A handsome back parlor, furnished, with board; all modern improvements; location excellent, and terms reasonable; reference required.

NO. 46 WEST 14TH-ST.—TWO LARGE, handsomely-furnished rooms on second floor, suitable for family or gentlemen, with first-class board; reference.

BOARD AT NO. 137 WEST 47TH-ST.—Gentlemen and wives or single gentlemen can obtain handsome furnished rooms, with or without private table. Reference required.

NO. 376 4TH-AV.—NEARLY OPPOSITE Calvary Church, two bright, cheerful rooms, with board, in a small private family; offering home comforts; references exchanged.

A LARGE, PLEASANT ROOM ON second floor, also a hall room, with board, at No. 74 7th-av., near 14th-st.; terms reasonable.

TO LET—A FURNISHED ROOM FOR TWO, $5 a week. No. 1 East 4th-st., corner Broadway. Inquire in the salesroom. T. LIES.

SEVENTEENTH-ST.—ELEGANT ROOMS without board, to gentlemen only. No. 124 East 17th-st., near Union-square.

TWO OR THREE GENTLEMEN CAN obtain board at No. 33 West 25th-st.; family small and quiet. References required.

TO LET—NEWLY-FURNISHED ROOMS OR floors, No. 184 5th-av., west side, near 21st-st.; bathrooms on each floor. Apply on the premises.

PLEASANT ROOMS, WITHOUT board, suitable for gentleman and wife, or single gentlemen, at No. 11 West 20th-st.

COUNTRY BOARD.

FIRST-CLASS BOARD AND SUPErior accommodations can be had at Morristown, N. J., for about three months, from the first of June, by a few families or small parties wishing to be together; good air, pure soft water, spacious and well-shaded grounds; new building, with modern improvements; gas, bath-rooms, hot and cold water, &c.; no mosquitoes, make the place very attractive; best of references given. Address Post-office Box No. 165 Morristown, N. J.

COUNTRY BOARD—ON THE BANKS OF the Housatonic River, 2½ hours distant from the City by the New-Haven Railroad; the house is commodious and beautifully located on high ground, commanding a splendid view of the river and surrounding scenery; fine driving; facilities for salt-water bathing, boating, fishing, &c., unsurpassed; good stabling. Address W. C. D., Box No. 1,592 Post-office.

BOARD IN ORANGE, N. J.—SEVEN minutes' walk from Brick Church Station; fine rooms, superior table, gas, bath, &c. Inquiries may be made of Messrs. BLACKWELL & SMITH, No. 207 Broadway, or of the ticket agent at Brick Church.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED.—PERsons wishing board in the country would do well to send, with their requirements and choice of location, &c., ADVERTISING AGENCY, No. 1,267 Broadway, New-York.

COUNTRY BOARD FROM 1ST OF May.—Pleasant furnished rooms, well shaded, 6 miles from City, opposite Hyde Park, two miles from river, high land. Terms moderate. Address H. F., Esopus, New-York.

SUMMER RESORTS.

THE EQUINOX HOUSE, MANCHESTER, VT.

At the foot of Mt. Equinox, on the Harlem Extension Railroad, 200 miles north of New-York and 60 miles south of Rutland, will open June 1. Address by mail or telegraph. F. H. ORVIS.

PROSPECT PARK HOTEL, CATSKILL, N. Y., will open June 1. Large new house, 200 feet elevation, with extensive grounds [illegible] overlooking the Hudson River [illegible]

[illegible] Address JNO. BREASTED, Catskill.

THE PAVILION, NEW-BRIGHTON, STATEN ISLAND.—This favorite Summer resort [illegible]

[illegible] PAULL & KING, Managers.

SUMMER RESORT.—THE CLARENDON Hotel, Saratoga Springs, will be opened for the reception of guests June 1. Parties wishing to engage rooms will please address CHAS. E. LELAND, Clarendon Hotel, Saratoga Springs, or Delavan House, Albany.

BOARD WANTED.

WANTED—FOUR ROOMS, WITH BOARD, for three adults, two servants and four children, with a private family residing in the vicinity of New-York, Orange, N. J., preferred, for ten weeks from July 1. Address, stating terms, G. O. W., Box No. 122 Times Office.

MUSICAL.

A GREAT OFFER!!!

HORACE WATERS, NO. 481 BROADWAY, will dispose of ONE HUNDRED PIANOS, MELODEONS and ORGANS of six first-class makers, at extremely low prices, for cash, during this month, or will take from $5 to $25 monthly until paid; the same to let, and rent money applied if purchased. New Chickering pianos to rent. Monthly installments received for same.

REMOVAL.—PIANOS AT REDUCED PRICES.—HAVEN & BACON, No. 482 Broadway, New-York.—On or about May 14 we will remove our piano ware-rooms to our manufactory, Nos. 149 and 151 Baxter-st., near Grand-st., where we will devote our attention more especially to our wholesale trade. Prior to our removal, we offer our stock of elegant pianos at greatly reduced prices. Purchasers desiring a first-class piano at the closest price will do well to examine our assortment before buying.

A LARGE 7 1-3 OCTAVE CHICKERING concert grand piano-forte for sale at a bargain; nearly new; magnificent rose-wood case, carved legs and extra tone; cost $1,300; price, $800 cash; also, a 7-octave rose-wood piano, four round corners; used a short time; is superbly finished; price, $375; both are nearly new; have boxes for shipping, and are first-class instruments at half the original cost. Apply to A. L. BATTERSON, No. 350 6th-av., near 22d-st.

IF YOU WANT A GOOD PIANO CHEAP, call at MERRELL'S ware-room, No. 8 Union-square. Sold on installments or rented; customers suited; large stock; best makers; look before selecting elsewhere.

BEDDING.

BEDDING.

JOHN H. WILCOX & CO., No. 88 4th-av., opposite A. T. Stewart & Co.'s upper store, importers of South American Horse-hair. Manufacturers and dealers, wholesale and retail.

MATTRESSES.

Hair, Sponge, Eureka, Husk and Straw Mattresses.
Patent Woven-wire Mattresses.
Patent Double-bordered Spring Mattresses.
Patent Oriental Steel-spring Bed Bottoms.
Patent Adjustable Spring Bed Bottoms.
Feathers, Weather-bed Bolsters and Pillows.
Blankets, Quilts, Comforters and Sheets.

Bolster and Pillow-cases, embroidered and ruffled to order. Feathers washed and purified by Sheldon's Patent Process—live steam. Old feathers renovated by steam and relieved of all disagreeable odor.

Hair Mattresses renovated and remade.

JOHN H. WILCOX, Formerly of Mellen & Wilcox.

MISCELLANEOUS.

STORE FIXTURES FOR SALE CHEAP,

Including glass cases, tables, shelving, mirrors, carpets, oil-cloths, desks, window-shades, &c. Apply at once to E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO., Nos. 488, 490 and 492 Broadway, corner Broome-st.

BILLIARDS.

Great reduction in Billiard-tables at W. H. GRIFFITH'S Factory, No. 40 Vesey-st. Now is your time to buy and be not humbugged any more by the cat-gut cushions and other makers' common made tables.

NEW-YORK HOSPITAL.—NOTICE.—An election for twenty-six governors of the Society of the New-York Hospital will be held at the office of the Hospital, No. 12 West 11th-st., (near Broadway,) on TUESDAY, the 17th of May, 1870. Poll opens at 12 o'clock M.

D. COLDEN MURRAY, Secretary.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

PAREPA-ROSA.

LAST TWO NIGHTS AND A MATINEE OF PAREPA-ROSA GRAND ENGLISH OPERA.

CARL ROSA....(Directors)....C. D. HESS & CO.
D. DE VIVO....Business Manager.
H. SEGUIN....Stage Manager.

ON FRIDAY EVENING, May 13, Will be produced Mozart's great master-work, DON GIOVANNI, (Don Juan,) DON GIOVANNI. The greatest of all operas, with a new cast.

Mme. PAREPA-ROSA, in her great and unapproachable role of Donna Anna, with Miss HERSEE, Mrs. WARDEN, NORDBLOM, CAMPBELL, SEGUIN, SWICARDI, &c.

Conductor....MR. CARL ROSA.

SATURDAY, at 1 o'clock—FAREWELL GRAND DON GIOVANNI MATINEE.

SATURDAY EVENING, May 14—LAST TIME. Von Weber's grand romantic opera, OBERON, OBERON, OBERON. The last operatic triumph of the day.

Admission, $1; reserved seats 50c. and $1 extra, according to location; boxes, $8 and $10.

Matinee admission, $1; reserved seats 50c. extra. Sale of seats for the nights and Matinee commences Wednesday at Academy; Schirmer's, Nos. 701 and 845 Broadway.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

L. Albites respectfully announces a few nights of GRAND ITALIAN OPERA. KELLOGG, GAZZANIGA, BRIGNOLI. Opening night MONDAY, May 16, IL TROVATORE.

Miss CLARA LOUISE KELLOGG For the first time as LEONORA. Mme. MARIETTA GAZZANIGA, First and only time as AZUCENA. Signor PETRILLI as COUNT DI LUNA, And Signor BRIGNOLI in his great role of MANRICO.

FULL CHORUS AND GRAND ORCHESTRA. Musical Director and Conductor, F. GIORZA.

TUESDAY, May 17, MARTHA. First appearance in opera of Miss CLARA PERL.

FRIDAY, May 20, LUCIA DI LAMMERMOOR. SATURDAY, ONLY GRAND GALA MATINEE. Sale of seats commences THURSDAY, May 12. THURSDAY, May 19, BROOKLYN ACADEMY.

BOOTH'S THEATER.

23d-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

FOURTH WEEK.

MONDAY and EVERY EVENING DURING the WEEK, and SATURDAY MATINEE at 1½,

MR. JOHN S. CLARKE Will appear as BOB TYKE In Morton's fine old comedy of THE SCHOOL OF REFORM. Also, on the same evening, as BABINGTON JONES, In a new comedy, in two acts, by John Brougham, Esq., entitled, AMONG THE BREAKERS.

On MONDAY, May 16, MR. CLARKE In FOX vs. GOOSE. (Performed by him one hundred nights in London,) and in the new comic drama in two acts of LOST ASHORE.

Seats secured six days in advance at the box-office of the theater, or at its branch ticket-office, at the music store of C. H. Ditson & Co., No. 711 Broadway.

PUT MONEY IN THY PURSE.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATER.

ONE HUNDREDTH AND CLOSING NIGHTS OF FROU FROU.

Mr. Daly begs to announce that he will withdraw Frou Frou on SATURDAY, May 21, when it will have been played 103 times, and will immediately thereafter revive Goldsmith's brilliant old comedy, THE GOOD-NATURED MAN, and Sardou's magnificent Parisian comedy of FERNANDE, with which he will bring his season to a close.

10TH FROU FROU MATINEE SATURDAY NEXT. MONDAY, May 16, benefit of Mr. George Holland.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATER.

MONDAY, May 9, BENEFIT OF MR. JAMES LEWIS. 8TH APPEARANCE AS THE BARON IN FROU FROU.

COOPER INSTITUTE.

SENATOR REVELS, of Mississippi, WILL DELIVER AN ADDRESS ON WEDNESDAY EVENING, MAY 11. SUBJECT, "THE TENDENCY OF OUR AGE."

PRICE OF TICKETS, FIFTY CENTS. NO EXTRA CHARGE FOR RESERVED SEATS.

MR. D. R. LOCKE (PETROLEUM V. NASBY) WILL PRESIDE.

Doors open at 7¼. Lecture at 8 o'clock.

The sale of reserved seats will commence at the Box-office of the Cooper Institute on MONDAY, May 9, at 9 A. M.

GRAND BAZAAR.

A COMPLIMENTARY CONCERT AND HOP will be given to the THIRTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT, N. G., S. N. Y., by the Executive Committee of the SHELTERING ARMS BAZAAR, ON THURSDAY EVENING, MAY 12, At the Armory, corner Broadway and 35th-st. Particulars will be given shortly.

AMERICAN WOMAN SUFFRAGE ASSOCIATION.

A MASS CONVENTION for the advocacy of woman suffrage will be held by the AMERICAN WOMAN SUFFRAGE ASSOCIATION in STEINWAY HALL, WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, May 11 and 12, morning, afternoon and evening. The following speakers have engaged to address the Convention:

HENRY WARD BEECHER,	JAMES FREEMAN CLARKE,
GEORGE WILLIAM CURTIS,	PHEBE A. HANAFORD,
JULIA WARD HOWE,	JOHN WHITEHEAD,
WM. LLOYD GARRISON,	HANNAH M. T. CUTLER,
MARY A. LIVERMORE,	OSCAR CLUTE,
ROBERT COLLYER,	ADA C. BOWLES,
LUCY STONE,	GILES B. STEBBINS,
HENRY B. BLACKWELL,	ELIZABETH K. CHURCHILL,
JAMES R. BRADWELL,	GILBERT HAVEN,
CELIA BURLEIGH,	T. W. HIGGINSON,
ROWLAND CONNOR,	OLIVER JOHNSON,
MARY F. DAVIS,	MOSES COIT TYLER,
STEPHEN S. FOSTER,	AARON M. POWELL,
GEORGE W. JULIAN,	MIRIAM M. COLE,
WM. HENRY CHANNING,	ISAAC H. STURGEON,

and others.

By order of the Executive Committee, HENRY WARD BEECHER, President. MYRA BRADWELL, Corresponding Secretary. LUCY STONE, Chairman Executive Committee.

PUT MONEY IN THY PURSE!

GRAND BAZAAR.—A REPETITION OF the amateur performance of LONDON ASSURANCE will be given on WEDNESDAY EVENING, May 11, at the UNION LEAGUE CLUB HALL, in aid of the SHELTERING ARMS. Tickets, $2 each, may be had of members of the Executive Committee, or at the ticket-office No. 114 Broadway. Curtain rises at 8 o'clock.

PNEUMATIC TUNNEL, UNDER BROADWAY.—260 Broadway, corner Warren. Open 9 to 4.

MEETINGS.

AMERICAN GEOGRAPHICAL AND STATISTICAL SOCIETY—COOPER INSTITUTE, second floor, east side.—On TUESDAY, May 10, 1870, at 8 o'clock P. M., the regular monthly meeting will be held, when Rev. ALBERT BUSHNELL, twenty-five years missionary upon the Gaboon, will read a paper on the Equatorial Regions of Western Africa, and the medal of the Imperial Geographical Society of France will then, at their request, be presented to Paul B. Du Chaillu, Esq., for his journeys and discoveries in Ashango land. E. R. STRAZNICKY, Recording Secretary.

THE CORPORATORS AND DIRECTORS of the Industrial Exhibition Company are hereby notified to meet at No. 49 Wall-st., at 4 P. M. on THURSDAY, May 12, 1870, for the purpose of organization, adoption of by-laws and election of officers. D. J. VAN WINKLE, WM. HENDERSON, E. J. TODD, E. MCMURDY, THEO. F. HAY.

LECTURES

"PUT MONEY IN THY PURSE."

Rev. H. M. GALLAHER will deliver his popular lecture, "PUT MONEY IN THY PURSE," In the Allen-street Methodist Episcopal Church, Between Rivington and Delancey sts., On MONDAY EVENING, May 9, at 8 o'clock. Tickets, 50 cents. To be had of W. C. Palmer, Jr., Bible House; C. Heard & Co., No. 301 Grand-st., W. H. Craft, No. 234 Bowery, and at the door.

INSTRUCTION.

MOUNT WASHINGTON INSTITUTE, No. 40 Washington-square, (South.) GEORGE W. CLARKE, A. M., Principal, fits boys of all ages for business or college on reasonable terms.

A HOME SCHOOL FOR GIRLS AT GLEN COVE SEMINARY, GLEN COVE, L. I. J. K. BURWOOD, PRINCIPAL. Spring term commenced April 6. Terms $200 per annum. Music and French the only extras. Right Rev. A. N. Littlejohn, D. D., visitor.

BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

NORWALK, CONN. G. M. SELLECK, Principal. The Summer session of this school will commence on WEDNESDAY, May 11.

DEGREES (LL. D., D. D., &C.) WANTED.—An English gentleman of position is desirous of obtaining honorary degrees for some of England's best authors and distinguished men, whom he could conscientiously recommend. The Presidents of chartered colleges or universities will oblige by immediately communicating with Mr. S., No. 109 East 28th-st., New-York.

RURAL HOME SCHOOL.—A SELECT family boarding-school, in the beautiful village of Sharon, Conn., for boys from 7 to 14 years of age. Session begins May 4. CHAS. H. SHEARS, M. A., M. D., Principal and Proprietor.

FERGUSONVILLE ACADEMY, FERGUSONVILLE, N. Y.—The Summer term opens May 12. For circulars apply at Howe & Ferry's bookstore, No. 76 Bowery, or to the Academy. T. B. OLIVER, Principal.

BUSINESS, WRITING, BOOK-KEEPING, &c.—DOLBEAR'S Commercial College, No. 800 Broadway, corner 12th-st., will remain open DAY and EVENING all Summer, for gentlemen and ladies.

PENNINGTON SEMINARY.—THE ease, comfort and progress of the student guaranteed. Cost per year, $225. Address THOS. HANLON, Pennington, N. J.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding School for Boys. The school year will commence Sept. 14. For circulars apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

A HOME AND SCHOOL FOR TEN BOYS, ages 4 to 12. Mrs. G. A. RUSS, Tarrytown, N. Y.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.

Proprietor and Manager, Mr. LESTER WALLACK.

MONDAY AND EVERY EVENING, AND SATURDAY MATINEE AT 1½ P. M., MILITARY DRAMA IN 3 ACTS, by Captain Lascelles Wraxall, entitled, THE LANCERS.

With New Music by Mr. Thomas Baker. New Scenery by Messrs. Isherwood, Evans, and J. Hillyard. New Uniforms and Costumes by Flannery and Dresses [illegible]. New arrangements by Mr. Thorne.

And the following powerful distribution:

Victor De Courcy, enlisted in the Third Regiment, under the name of Jellicour.... } Mr. Chas. Wyndham
Col. Franz Epee, commanding the Third Regiment of French Lancers } Mr. Chas. Fisher
Blanquet, trumpeter and batman to the Colonel.... } Mr. J. H. Stoddart
Bertone, an artist friend of Victor's, Mr. B. T. Ringgold
Troop Sergeant—Major Moustache, Mr. J. C. Williamson
Francois, Mme. Duvernay's servant, Mr. J. W. Leonard
Carabine, } Lancers { ....Mr. Peck
Achille, } { ....Mr. Quigley
Estelle Duvernay, with song "Cupid's Eyes" } Louisa Moore
Mme. DeAplomb, the Colonel's sister } Miss Emily Mestayer
Mme. Pompoune, landlady of the Golden Sun } Mrs. John Sefton
Jeanette....Miss Fanny Green
Lancers, peasants and others.

ACT I.

THE GOLDEN SUN—VIEW OF DISTANT COUNTRY NEAR AMIENS—The Artist's Sketch—The Trumpeter of the Third—The Lady—Peasants—The Kiss Chase—Soldiers and Sweethearts—Song, Chorus and Dance, "The Lancers of France"—Departure for Belville.

BOOT AND SADDLE.

ACT II.

SALON IN MME. DUVERNAY'S HOUSE.

A Soldier-like Sister—Marriage in Prospective—The Colonel of the Third—The Disguised Trooper—The Duet—The Rival Vocalists—Vis-a-Vis and Parlance.

THE QUARREL AND ITS RESULT.

ACT III.

THE COLONEL'S QUARTERS.

Blanquet's Proposal—"Apply to the Colonel"—The Duel and its Consequences—The Ball—A Drunken Trooper—The Wound—The Court-martial—The Lancer's Peril—The Lady's Appeal—The Flight and the Discovery—The Colonel's Decision and DENOUEMENT.

FRENCH THEATER.

TO THE PUBLIC.

The management are compelled to state that the exceedingly limited length of the engagement which CHARLES FECHTER was enabled, from the necessity of his return to Europe, to accept, renders it ABSOLUTELY IMPOSSIBLE to comply with the numerous letters they are daily receiving, requesting the production or repetition of various dramas in this GREAT ARTIST'S REPERTOIRE.

Consequently, RUY BLAS will only be produced on MONDAY and TUESDAY, May 9 and 10.

THE LADY OF LYONS will positively be repeated for THE LAST TIME on WEDNESDAY EVENING, May 11.

HAMLET will be produced almost immediately, with ENTIRELY NEW SCENERY, AND THE STRONGEST CAST IN THE CITY.

The very brief engagement of Mr. Fechter will end with a grand production of the CORSICAN BROTHERS.

The management beg to state that they make this announcement in consequence of the LIVELY GRATITUDE they feel for the UNHESITATING and UNEQUIVOCAL SUPPORT with which their engagement of MR. FECHTER, and the unavoidably heavy expense it has entailed, has been received by the public.

May 8, 1870.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.

Corner 23d-st. and 8th-av.

JAMES FISK, Jr....Proprietor

MORE NEW FEATURES. FOURTEENTH WEEK of the great spectacular romance, the 12 TEMPTATIONS, 12. PRONOUNCED SUCCESS of the newly-arrived Imperial SPANISH BALLET TROUPE, in conjunction with the unrivaled MAMMOTH COMBINATION, acknowledged the FINEST IN THE WORLD. EVERY NIGHT AND SATURDAY MATINEE.

Seats secured ten days in advance at the box-office. Also at Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and Erie Railway ticket-office, corner 23d-st. and Broadway.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Lessees and Managers....JARRETT & PALMER.

IMMENSE SUCCESS OF THE LYDIA THOMPSON TROUPE IN DUMAS' DRAMA OF MOSQUITO. DRAMA AND BURLESQUE.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

The management begs to announce that Miss Lydia Thompson has decided upon producing on Monday, May 9, the celebrated new drama MOSQUITO, in an entirely remodeled and reconstructed form, following accurately the original plot, as furnished by M. Dumas, pere, to Miss Thompson, in place of the translation which has hitherto been presented.

In the new version MOSQUITO will prove the most thrilling and effective drama of the day.

MONDAY, May 9, production of Dumas' drama, in its original form, of MOSQUITO.

Olivia.................. } Miss LYDIA THOMPSON
Mosquito................ }

The performance will conclude with Byron's laughable burlesque of LA SONNAMBULA, in which all the members of the Lydia Thompson troupe will appear.

SEATS SECURED SIX DAYS IN ADVANCE.

PUT MONEY IN THY PURSE.

OLYMPIC THEATER.

FIRST APPEARANCE IN THIS CITY OF MRS. JAMES A. OATES' COMPLETE AND EXTENSIVE BURLESQUE TROUPE, ON MONDAY, MAY 9.

Owing to the elaborate preparations necessary for the occasion, the theater will remain closed during the entire week. Full particulars on Thursday, when the sale of seats will commence.

TAMMANY.—THE ALHAMBRA PALACE.

THE GREAT EVENT OF THE AGE, THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY KIRALFY TROUPE (FIFTEEN IN NUMBER) KIRALFY TROUPE (FIFTEEN IN NUMBER) PRINCE SADI DE JALMA. The wonderful man-serpent. All the present stars retained (over 100 in number.) THE BEST IN THE WORLD. MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY.

BOWERY THEATER.

New Drama, TWENTY YEARS DEAD; OR, THE TWINS OF LONDON; MME. LAURENCE'S EXCELSIOR TROUPE; MISS LUCY ADAMS; JUMBO JUM.

WOOD'S MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE

Successor to Barnum's, Broadway, corner of 30th-st.

OPEN EVERY DAY AND EVENING.

EVERY DAY | THE FIELD OF THE CLOTH OF GOLD
EVEN'G. | THE FIELD OF THE CLOTH OF GOLD

FRIDAY, MAY 13, BENEFIT OF BAND SISTERS.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.

MONDAY, May 9. First appearance in three months of D. S. WAMBOLD, D. S. WAMBOLD, D. S. WAMBOLD, The inimitable Ballad Singer.

MRS. JARLEY'S WAX-WORK,

AT STEINWAY HALL.

Mrs. JARLEY will give a second exhibition of her WONDERFUL WAX FIGGERS, On TUESDAY EVENING, May 10.

And to make it more attractive, if possible, than the last one, she will introduce several prominent characters in the HISTORIC and CLASSIC CHAMBERS, including KING HENRY VIII., and his six wives.

This will be the only opportunity of witnessing Mrs. JARLEY'S great show and of listening to her vivid description of the wonderful figgers.

Tickets, with reserved seats, $2; for sale at Steinway Hall, No. 114 Broadway, or may be had of the Chairman of the Committee of the Bazaar.

Doors open at 7½; to commence at 8 o'clock.

"BEARS ON A BENDER," BY BEARD; "Autumn Twilight," by Kensett; "Sunday Morning, Seventh Regiment," by Gifford; "Moving by Dogs," Henrietta Bonner, and other paintings by Durand, Casilear, W. S. Mount, &c., now on exhibition free day and evening, Clinton Hall, Astor-place. See advertisement.

LEAVITT, STREBEIGH & CO.

NOTICE TO THEATRICAL MANAGERS.—Brooklyn Hall to lease for a term of years; the principal room is 100 feet by 65 feet and 25 feet high, and side rooms half as large; would make a splendid theatre. Apply to E. SACCHI, No. 257 Fulton-st.

ANNIVERSARIES.

THE ANNIVERSARY MEETING OF the Five Points House of Industry will be held in Steinway Hall on MONDAY EVENING, May 9, at 8 o'clock. Rev. Dr. PAXTON, Messrs. J. W. GERARD and J. H. CHOATE will make addresses. The children will sing their choicest songs. Tickets (complimentary) will be given on application at the House, No. 155 Worth-st. A collection for the benefit of the Institution will be taken.

WM. F. BARNARD, Acting Sup't.

ANNIVERSARY OF THE AMERICAN FEMALE GUARDIAN SOCIETY AND HOME FOR THE FRIENDLESS will be held in Association Hall, corner of 4th-av. and 23d-st., on THURSDAY, May 12, at 4 P. M. Several hundred children will be present. The public are invited to attend. Ladies' meeting will be held as usual at the Home Chapel, No. 29 East 29th-st., WEDNESDAY, May 11, at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

THE SIXTH ANNIVERSARY OF HOWARD MISSION AND HOME FOR LITTLE WANDERERS, No. 40 New-Bowery, Rev. W. C. Van Meter, Superintendent, will be held on TUESDAY EVENING, May 10, 1870, in the Academy of Music, New-York, and on WEDNESDAY EVENING, May 11, 1870, in the Academy of Music, Brooklyn.

Speakers in New-York—Rev. M. B. Anderson, D. D., President of Rochester University; Rev. Dr. Sharp, of First Presbyterian Church, Brooklyn, and Rev. T. DeWitt Talmage, of the Central Presbyterian Church, Brooklyn.

Speakers in Brooklyn—Rev. Dr. ANDREWS, of St. Peter's M. E. Church, Brooklyn, Rev. WAYLAND HOYT, of Strong-place Baptist Church, Brooklyn, and Rev. ALFRED TAYLOR, Editor of the Sunday-School World, New-York.

Singing at both meetings by Little Wanderers. Music by Grafulla's Band.

Tickets of admission can be procured at the Mission or at the doors.

NO MORE BED-BUGS!

Use A. GOLSH'S infallible Bed-bug Exterminator. Price per four-ounce bottle, with direction, 25 cents. Price per eight-ounce bottle, with direction, 50 cents. For sale by druggists and by A. GOLSH, chemist, No. 859 Pearl-st.

EVANGELIZING THE CONTINENT.

American Romanism—The Bible in Mexico—Sermons by Rev. Wm. Butler, D. D., and Rev. Mr. Reilly.

Rev. WILLIAM BUTLER, D.D., discoursed last evening, at the Methodist Episcopal Church, Seventeenth-street, between First and Second avenues, on "American Romanism." The reverend gentleman remarked, that in the early days of the Christian Church, a singular prophecy was made that a fearful apostasy would develop itself in its bosom, and it would become of such mighty magnitude that, for a time being, it would almost exclusively usurp the position of Christ's religion. It appeared to him that no reader of sacred history could find its realization in the apostasy of the Church of Rome. For twelve hundred years its system of tyranny was exercised over the world, trying the patience of Heaven, and oppressing all true followers of Christ, but now they had begun to realize that God had pronounced the doom of that apostasy, and that the people of all nations who had known it longest and best, were rising gradually and surely with the resolve of ridding the earth of its hated presence. In their own time, Christianity the world over was paralyzed with astonishment at the arrogance and presumption of its head. The Pope, like all other monks who have spent so much of their time in the monastery, is ignorant of the social condition of mankind, who never knew a husband's love or a father's joy, occupies the temple of St. Peter, and demands that the world shall bow down at his feet as the master of Christianity and the Lord of all consciences. If that was not a realization of that apostasy, he did not know what was. He assumes the Divine attribute of the immutability of God, and demands from every Catholic not alone an acknowledgment of that attribute, but his subjugation to him in all matters of faith. In the Encyclical he found the following words, which speak for themselves, notwithstanding what interpretation Father HECKER or others may place upon them: "In order that God may accede more readily to our prayers and wishes, and to those of his faithful servants, let us employ in our confidence as our mediatrix with him the Virgin Mary, who has destroyed all heresies throughout the world." That must have been a slip of his infallible pen. Again, it was stated "she sits at the right hand of her Son, our Lord Jesus Christ, in golden vestments and other adornments, and there is nothing that her Sovereign Master will refuse her." Such superstition! Such idolatry! So it appeared the doctrine of Roman Catholicism was that this lady was in heaven, and that the King of all glory was subject to her will. The well-dressed lady occupied the same position conjointly with the Father, Son and Holy Ghost, and was entitled to the same respect and adoration. If the Virgin Mary were in heaven to-night she would blush at the idolatry practiced in her name. She was before the throne, rejoicing in the majesty and greatness of her Creator, and the homage paid her by Catholics was consistent with that singular desire for the perversion of truth which seemed to be the animating principle of her existence. But already the fate of heresies had overtaken her. Throughout the world the spirit of Christianity and liberalism was developing itself through the instrumentality of the Evangelical missions, and the day of its dissolution was not far distant. He did not speak in sarcasm or in ignorance of the subject, when he stated that if the bayonets of the foreign despots were withdrawn from Rome—if NAPOLEON brought home his troops—another GARIBALDI would rise up in Rome and the Pope would be a fugitive from the Papal See as in 1848. In Spain, the second center of Catholicity, and the scene of the Inquisition, Catholicity was fast losing; and in Seville, where three years ago the presence of a Protestant would result in his death, was now the home of hundreds of Evangelical preachers. The Government also, in its care for the national prosperity, perceived the assistance the Bible rendered liberty and was eagerly extending its knowledge among the people. Mexico also presented another instance of the triumph of the Bible and civil liberty over Roman superstition and idolatry, and in that country, not long since the home of Popery, Christianity had now secured a permanent foothold. In conclusion Dr. BUTLER introduced Rev. Mr. REILLY, missionary to Mexico.

Rev. Mr. REILLY gave a clear account of the present religious position of Mexico and the great success with which the efforts of the Evangelical Society to rescue it from Popery were attended. He described the social condition of that country for many years past and the general confusion which existed there consequent on its religious principles. For three hundred years it had borne the yoke of the Roman Church, and was subject to all the indignities and wrongs which that Church entailed on those who professed it. The number of churches, monasteries, priests and monks in the country was a burden surpassed only by the tyrannous conduct of the priests themselves. They knew no authority but that of the Pope, and they obeyed no laws but such as he issued. Within two years since this condition of things existed, but now everything was assuming a total contrast. The brave missionaries who, heedless of the imminent danger which threatened their existence at the hands of the fanatical Mexicans had undertaken their conversion, and met with the most unprecedented success ever recorded. Their exposition of the principles of Truth as laid down in the Bible and their consequent confutation of the superstitions of Rome had laid the seeds of a reformation in the minds of the people. Those who were foremost in their support of Catholicity were now loudest in calling for its extinction, and the expulsion of all Catholic priests. Their numerous churches were converted to secular purposes. Many of their priests were convinced of their errors, and willingly distributed tracts and copies of the Bible, and the people were beginning to be sensible of its truth, and were looking with anxious expectation to the establishment of a republic founded on the principles of the Bible. The reverend gentleman in conclusion said that the days of the power and glory of the Church of Rome had passed, and that the truths of the Bible were asserting themselves to the glory of God and the salvation of man.

MARRIAGE AND DIVORCE.

Sermon by Rev. Dr. Adams—Interesting Exposition of the Divine Law Concerning the Conjugal Relation.

A large congregation assembled at the Madison-square Presbyterian Church, last evening, to listen to Rev. Dr. ADAMS, who, it was announced, would speak on "God's Legislation Concerning Marriage, Divorce, and Moral Purity." The sermon had especial reference to the "Home for Fallen Women," for the benefit of which institution a collection was taken up at the close of the services. Dr. ADAMS said, as a preliminary remark, that in speaking in behalf of a wise and worthy charity, which aimed to find a Christian home for the fallen and friendless of a particular class, he thought the best way would be to lay the ax at the root of the tree, and endeavor to interpret that legislation of God which looked to the prevention of the disease itself, which rendered its victims so wretched. He took for his text Exodus xx, 14, "Thou shalt not commit adultery;" also Matt. xxii, 39 "Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself." He said that he was not ignorant of the difficulties which pertained to an ample and public discussion of the topic which presented itself in the exposition of the statute of the Decalogue selected. He entered upon the discussion with the fullest sense of the sensitiveness with which a pure mind shrank from its announcement. He asked them, therefore, to give him their confidence, that, while intending the utmost fidelity in interpreting the law of God in its relations to individual and social life, he would order his speech after such a method that any one who would pervert the words of truth and soberness into the means of mischief, the guilt thereof should lie only at his own door. The second table of "the moral law" was designed by God to be his legislative code for human society. It specified directly the few things which were vital and essential. So far as the individual was concerned the relation to his own parentage was the first which his conscience recognized. But the filial relation was consequential to another. The conjugal relation was the source and parentage of all domestic relations, and the foundation of society, since it was the mode which Divine Providence had ordained for the continuance of the human species. It was, therefore, the chief cornerstone of the social state. The statute under consideration interdicted any act, word, imagination or desire which would conflict with it. Marriage was the first institution which infidels and anti-social empirics assaulted. VOLTAIRE, GIBBON, HUME, ROUSSEAU and BENTHAM flouted at the institution which they practically discarded. There was a natural connection between skepticism and immorality. The so-called reformers, who would institute a condition of society other than that which God had ordained, invariably began their developments by some ribaldry and sophistry which looked to the overthrow of the family organization. Decency had been shocked by theories of that description, and the astounding fact could not be concealed or evaded that in America there was now a populous Territory, represented in our National Congress, and clamoring for admittance into the sacred family of States, in which there prevailed a recognized and public polygamy, rebuked by nature, reason and Scriptures. The speaker then considered the conjugal relation as recognized in the Word of God. Marriage was a Divine institution, and here he joined issue with those who regarded it as a civil contract. Dr. PALEY's views were neither sufficiently high or authoritative. The mode of contracting it is settled by the law of the land, but when once contracted it is an institution of God. The proof that it was a Divine institution was in the words of Christ himself. When once the relation is formed under any of the diversified requirements of civil law, it is confirmed by infinite authority, and is indissoluble by any human power, under any and every pretext save that one crime which in its nature is fatal to all the blessings and intention of the relation itself. The contracting parties, again, were limited to two, and Christ Himself considered polygamy as an evil. Again, those who entered into that relation were entirely and eternally identified as one quantity in unity. Christian decency had been shocked by modern theories about the antagonistic rights of women, as if they were Amazons under the necessity of asserting or defending a desperate claim. All this had sprung from the false theories of marriage, which regarded it as a mere partnership of distinct persons and opposite interests. These would-be reformers were opposed both to the letter of the Scriptures and every refined instinct of nature. Dissimilarities might exist in complete unities. Woman was not undeveloped man, but diverse; could we make her as the man:

"Sweet love were slain, whose dearest bond is this,
Not like to like, but like in difference."

Again, with many it went as a supposed justification of any act, that is accorded with their own free and independent will. Pantheism denies the existence of sin. Individual sovereignty was the plea of those who sought to loosen the obligation of the conjugal state. The expression, "free love," which met the eye everywhere, proved that there were persons in the community not destitute of talents, of reading, or influence, who, if they might, would displace God's ordinance of the family organization, and substitute the unregulated liberty of the individual. Attempts had been made in several of the States to render easier the obtaining of divorces. There was no other subject from which society had so much to dread as legislative empiricism in regard to the granting of divorces. It had sprung from a false notion of considering marriage as a civil contract. The speaker thought that more caution should be used before entering into the married state, and that no mean calculations of property or position should be considered. Once formed, the bond was indissoluble except through death or adultery. "Better that this rule should be adopted, even if the happiness of the individual be sacrificed to it, than that the happiness of the community be sacrificed to the pleasure of the individual." Dr. ADAMS then spoke of the evil effects of light reading, immoral plays, &c., on the imagination. The very thought which would be a stain on the pure soul should be prevented. With an eloquent description of the Paradise described in the New Testament, and a feeling appeal for the subject of the evening's charity, Dr. ADAMS closed his interesting discourse.

THE PILGRIM FATHERS.

The Jubilee Year of the Congregational Churches—Discourse by Rev. Merrill Richardson.

Rev. MERRILL RICHARDSON, of Worcester Mass., delivered a discourse last evening in Rutgers Chapel, Fifth-avenue, before the members of the New-England Congregational Church, upon the Pilgrim Fathers. He said the discourse was prepared with reference to the jubilee year of the Congregational Churches, it being the two hundred and fiftieth anniversary year of the landing of Pilgrims, and as such, was to be made the occasion of a jubilee of the Congregational Churches of the United States. He took his text from Jeremiah: "I planted thee a noble vine, wholly a right seed." These words would fitly apply to our forefathers. They were of good stock raised up for a purpose, and providentially disciplined for that purpose, and they had proved to be a noble vine. In the wild mountain regions of Central Asia—in Cythia—we encountered the first traces of our ancestors. At a time when Solomon was in his glory, our Cythian fathers commenced moving westward. In the fourth century the Romans began to fear them, and in the fifth succeeded to their power. Mixed with the Roman blood they now constitute the ruling power in all the European nations. The Hebrews had completed their work when the Cythians began to settle around the Baltic. When they settled England, Rome was in ruins. Our fathers belonged to this conquering race, as we behold them in their barbarous state. They conquered the Britons in the fifth century, and from the seventh to the tenth century they were Christianized. Two hundred and fifty years ago they landed on this continent, and now we behold them organizing new States all along the Pacific coast—their eyes still turned westward. They are the same Cythians still, in their venturous and indomitable spirit. They have now reached the western limit, and face the East. There is to be no more progress westward. The East is now coming to the West. From the first, and under all conditions, they aimed at personal independence. They never liked masters. No King was safe who trampled on their rights. It has been said that the Saxon race has cut off the heads of more Kings than all other races. They came to New-England to establish a free State and free religion. JEFFERSON, in writing the Declaration of Independence, said he caught the first principle of that document from the Congregational Church. In coming to New-England the Pilgrims struck good soil. The soil and the climate are not far different from that of the homes of their Cythian forefathers. In the history of New-England and New-York and some other States settled in great part by the Pilgrims, could be seen what a great work a small people could do. Sounder minds were never seen in sounder bodies and stronger hearts than theirs. The ministers and leading men who settled New-England were educated; the people were intelligent; they were of the people who composed CROMWELL's Ironsides—the men who beheaded CHARLES I, and drove KING JAMES from his throne; the men whom MACAULEY and CARLYLE have declared established the liberties of Englishmen. The speaker dwelt at length upon the life of New-Englanders for the first 150 years after the landing of the Pilgrims. The luxuries that now fill our homes were unknown to them; but they were contented and happy. The man who owned his farm was considered rich; he thought himself rich and therefore he was rich, for riches was a relative term. There were doubtless many millionaires in this City who deemed themselves poor. Such material prosperity as had followed the path of the Pilgrims was never before seen in so short a time. But better than all their material prosperity was the system of education they had established and maintained. They had shown the possibility of educating an entire people. Then again they had shown the possibility, and demonstrated the fact of a free church, a "Church without a Bishop, a State without a King." Our example had been felt abroad. In England, in France, in Austria, in Prussia, even in the dominions of the Pope, the question is now agitated, "Is it not better, after all, that Church and State should be separated?" But it was said, "Our free church is split up into sects." Now he undertook to say that there were not as many sects among Protestants as among Catholics, nor was there such bitter feeling among them. To be sure, Catholics acknowledge one supreme head, but they were and always had been divided into innumerable sects, each oftentimes entertaining a bitter hatred toward each other. In the time of LUTHER it was not safe for one of the St. Augustine order to pass by a convent of the Franciscans. The days of New-England simplicity and plainness are past; the days of great cities, great manufacturing towns, great wealth and great poverty have come. Questions were to arise in the future of great moment—questions of labor and capital, of science and religion. But we had settled some great fundamental principles that would enable us to solve other questions as they come up. More difficult questions could scarcely arise than had arisen during the last 250 years, and which had been manfully met and happily settled. We had thus far emerged from all our difficulties unscathed, and the nation was today stronger and more respected the world over than ever before. We had but to continue in the course we had begun; adhere to the free, voluntary principle in religion, in politics and in all questions that arose, and, above all, to adhere to our system of free schools and universal education, and we would fulfill the mission of our noble ancestors and accomplish the task designed for them by the Almighty.

Confirmation Services at Christ Church.

The very beautiful and solemn ceremony of confirmation was yesterday morning the chief feature of the devotional exercises at Christ Church, corner Fifth-avenue and Thirty-fifth-street. There were seventeen persons confirmed, mostly ladies. After the usual morning service was concluded, the candidates came from the vestry in a line and passed directly to the front of the altar. Most of the ladies were young and pretty, and uniformly attired in robes of white, their foreheads and hair being covered by long snowy veils.

The ceremony was conducted by Bishop POTTER, assisted by Dr. EWER, the Rector of the church, and Mr. BROWN. After the imposition of hands by Bishop POTTER, the newly-elected arose and were addressed by the Bishop.

He called their attention to the solemn pledges they had just given, which made them children of God and members of His Holy Church. He then proceeded to urge the necessity of a thorough acquaintance with the Scripture, and desired that the Bible be made a book of daily study. As they changed their positions in life and society, they would be brought into contact with many temptations and evils. He hoped they would prove faithful and prayerful through all, and that nothing would draw them away from the Saviour.

The Homeless Poor of New-York City—Lecture by Dr. S. A. Rabone.

Under the auspices of the Institute of St. Paul the Apostle, No. 518 Eighth-avenue, Dr. S. A. RABONE delivered a lecture on "The Homeless Poor of New-York City," at the large hall of the Cooper Institute last evening. The hall was nearly filled. Among those on the platform were Rev. J. P. Bodfish, President of St. Paul's Institute; Dr. McGlynn, Mr. Richard O'Gorman, Mr. Roswell D. Hatch, Rev. A. Young, Dr. Lee, Rev. A. Doshon and Rev. Mr. Dorenkee. The lecturer in a very graphic manner described the miserable habitations of the poor in the cellar lodging-houses of the lower part of this City. The number of vagrant children he estimated at about 40,000. Of the homeless children, he said, many became thieves and drunkards before they were twelve years old. It would be well to take these children from the streets to teach them trades and take them under Christian care. The number of lodgers in the common underground lodging-houses were estimated at about twenty thousand. The filthy and unhealthy condition of these lodging-houses were described. Judicious legislation, the lecturer said, and the establishment of public lodging-houses, were necessary, in order to alter the condition of the homeless poor in this City. The women's lodging-house, No. 32 Elizabeth-street, was favorably mentioned, and a desire expressed for the erection of several more such houses, providing protection and shelter. The number of persons who sought lodging at the station-houses during last year is given at 120,000. The classes and condition of these lodgers were described. The lecturer, in conclusion, recommended the early erection of public lodging-houses, like those in London. The lecture was a very elaborate one, and was listened to with close attention.

The New German City of Breslau, L. I.

A meeting of the "Breslau" Association was held yesterday afternoon in the Gymnasium, Livingston-street, Brooklyn, a large delegation from New-York being present. The Committee appointed to wait upon Gov. HOFFMAN reported that he had fixed the 6th of June as a day for his attending the ceremonies of dedication of the new city of Breslau. It was unanimously agreed to dedicate the city upon that day. The directors who have had under consideration the opening of offices in New-York and Brooklyn for some time past have at length been successful in procuring offices in both places, where members can pay their dues, &c., No. 185 Bowery, New-York, and No. 167 Atlantic-street, Brooklyn. The same Board have entered into a contract for a supply of lumber, part of which has been delivered on the ground and is ready for sale to members at cost price. A drawing for a preference of four houses was had yesterday, and these, with the other twenty-six drawn previously, will be erected at once. The Society now numbers 780 members and has a fund of $9,000.

The President extended an invitation to all persons belonging to the Association in any way connected with the building trade, to enter into contract or otherwise for the erection of the houses, but thought if it was possible to make it co-operative a great deal of good would be derived by the members. Several persons expressed a willingness to accept the proposition of the President, and a Committee was appointed to arrange matters by the next meeting of the Association.

Among the Newsboys—Last Sunday Evening Meetings for the Season.

At this season of the year, when traffic is resumed on the canals and the demand for "help" is brisk among the local farmers and gardeners, there is always an exodus of homeless boys from the City. Hundreds of poor fellows who have been lodged and fed by the Children's Aid Society during the Winter are now leaving for the green fields, where they will remain until driven back to the City by the frosts of Autumn. For this reason it is customary to suspend the Sunday evening meetings at their lodging-house until the Fall.

The Suspension services held last night at the Phelps Lodge, No. 327 Rivington-street, were exceedingly interesting. The boys had been informed by their Superintendent that Mr. H. B. HAWLEY intended to present them with a library, and so an immense crowd assembled to witness the ceremonies of the evening. Mr. HAWLEY conducted the meeting, and after delivering an earnest and impressive address, presented the boys with a splendid black walnut bookcase and ninety volumes of new and beautiful books. Interesting addresses were also delivered by Messrs. HOWARD POTTER, E. D. HAWLEY, J. SMITH, W. A. BOOTH and others. Those who desire to do good in the world never fail to find a sphere of labor, and in the humble field which these gentlemen have chosen they have worked throughout the Winter with a devotion and self-sacrifice which show that their efforts were inspired by Him who said "Inasmuch as ye did it unto these, ye did it unto me."

A very large congregation of the down-town newsboys, boot-blacks and street boys generally gathered last evening at their favorite quarters, No. 49 Park-place, at the well-known Lodging-house. The occasion was the last formal Sunday evening meeting of the season, the mild weather acting on these gatherings somewhat as stormy weather does with those of the higher classes—the finer the night, the thinner the meeting. The services were conducted by Mr. C. L. BRACE—the rough lads listening with great attention and behaving remarkably well. Various addresses were delivered by speakers interested in these efforts for our street rovers. Too much praise cannot be awarded to Mr. and Mrs. O'CONNOR for the excellent order, discipline and neatness of the whole establishment with its 200 lodgers.

Evangelical Alliance Anniversary—Addresses by Dr. Schaff and Dr. Smith.

The Presbyterian Church, corner of Fifth-avenue and Nineteenth-street, was thronged last evening by a congregation assembled to take part in the anniversary services of the Evangelical Alliance. The usual evening exercises were conducted by Rev. Dr. HALL, pastor, who introduced Rev. Dr. SCHAFF, the first speaker. The reverend gentleman dwelt upon the objects and programme of the Council to be held in this City next September. He said that learned representatives of Evangelical Christendom would take part in it during the ten days of its session, and would present carefully-prepared documents on the vital questions of Protestantism, such as "The Bible in our Schools," "Romanism," "Church and State," &c. In the day-time the delegates will hold private conferences, and in the evening some public hall, the Academy of Music, for instance, will be opened to the public when the religious popular questions of today will be fully discussed. The good to result from this interchange of views between the Evangelical Christians of the New and Old Worlds will be great indeed. He said that the grand object of the Council is to produce perfect unity and harmony among the Protestant Christians, and to uproot the growth of infidelity with which the world is already overburdened. He earnestly exhorted all to assist in making this as grand and impressive an event as it deserved to be.

Rev. Dr. SMITH followed Dr. SCHAFF in a brief address on the same subject, calling the attention of his auditors particularly to the leading features of the Council, "the reconciliation of all sects, who, preserving their own peculiar dogmas, united in steadily furthering the cause of Christ." He pointed out the magnitude of the subjects to be dealt with, each one of which was of vital interest to Protestantism, and begged, as his predecessor had done, the earnest co-operation of the Christians of this great Metropolis.

Opening of a North River Mission.

A new North River Mission branch of the New-York Port Society, was opened yesterday afternoon at No. 374 West-street. The room was crowded with an audience composed in the main of residents of the vicinity, and quite a number of sailors. The exercises began at 3½ o'clock, and consisted of singing and short addresses by various clergymen and laymen.

Mr. HARRIS, who is connected with the old branch, located at No. 27 Greenwich-street, gave a brief résumé of the success which had attended their labors, and a short history of the Society. It was founded in 1818, and its first meeting was held at the corner of Dover and Water streets. It is, said he, a united organization, and is managed by gentlemen connected with the different church denominations in the City.

Other addresses followed, by Mr. MORRISON, President of the Manhattan Bank and Director of the Port Society; Rev. Drs. MURPHY and AIKMAN, and Directors BULL and WILSON.

The Church of the New-York Port Society is located at the corner of Catharine and Market streets, and yearly receives accessions to its members from the picket missions, to the average number of 100. It has now over 1,000 members all of whom have been turned over for confirmation from these local chapels.

A Domestic Quarrel in Jersey City—A Husband Shoots His Wife, and Attempts to Kill Himself.

JOHN FORD, a resident of North First-street, Jersey City, was arrested for shooting his wife at 7 o'clock last evening. The particulars of the case, which very nearly resulted in the death of both husband and wife, are extremely sad, and their circulation through the neighborhood in which the unhappy pair resided, caused great excitement. FORD is a laboring man, and, it is said, has had many quarrels with his wife, resulting from his unfortunate habits of drink. Last evening he quarreled with her on some petty misunderstanding, and, becoming terribly incensed, he drew his revolver and fired at her. The ball entered the right cheek above the jaw, and passed out on the other side. FORD then attempted to shoot himself, but the pistol did not obey the trigger. While he was still attempting to fire upon himself, some of the neighbors, who had been alarmed at the cries of Mrs. FORD, rushed into the house and saved him. He was taken into custody and was conveyed to the Police Station. He declared that he shot his wife accidentally, but her own statement, made to the officer who arrested her husband, tells the contrary story. FORD will be brought before Judge MARTINDALE this morning, when an examination will be held.

Suicide in Hoboken—A Young Wife Cuts Her Wrist and Throat, and Bleeds to Death.

Yesterday afternoon Mrs. CATHERINE DADE, a young woman twenty-five years of age, died at her residence, No. 130 Meadow-street, Hoboken, from the effects of wounds inflicted by her own hands on Saturday night. Mrs. DADE had been in ill health for two weeks preceding, and had suffered from domestic difficulties, which, it is supposed, drove her to partial insanity. On Saturday evening her husband retired at an early hour, and Mrs. DADE remained in the sitting-room with her two children and the nurse. While the latter was busy attending the younger child, Mrs. DADE seized a razor and cut first her wrist and then her throat. The nurse saw her in time to prevent her from cutting herself more severely than she did, but the wounds already made were so severe that death ensued yesterday, although every effort was made by her physician, Dr. BENSON, to save her life. An inquest will be held by Coroner CRANE today.

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

NEW-YORK.

At the Yorkville Police Court, before Justice BIXBY, yesterday, JOSEPH GORMAN, a window-sash maker, residing at No. 442 East Twenty-third-street, was charged by JOSEPH F. ROBINSON, of No. 120 West Fifty-second-street, with garroting him in East Thirty-sixth-street, at about 12 o'clock on Saturday night, and forcibly taking his watch and $80 in money from him. GORMAN was arrested yesterday morning, and on being arraigned, was promptly committed to answer in default of $1,000 bail.

Those who would enjoy an intellectual treat, and at the same time assist in a work of charity, may accomplish the same by attending Rev. H. M. GALLAHER's lecture, in the Allen-street M. E. Church, this evening.

BRIDGET KEARNEY was committed in the Yorkville Police Court, yesterday, in default of $500 bail, to answer to a charge of stealing six yards of alpaca and two pieces of merino from the store of SAMUEL CARDWELL, on Third-avenue, between Thirty-fifth and Thirty-sixth streets.

JAMES RUSSELL, aged two years, died yesterday at No. 310 Broadway, from scalds sustained on Saturday by his falling into a kettle of boiling sugar in the confectionery-shop of his father. Coroner KEENAN will hold an inquest.

Yesterday afternoon, while JULIUS C. LEHMAN, of No. 313 East Tenth-street, was driving through Fourteenth-street, he ran over an unknown boy, who escaped with a few slight bruises. A funeral happened to be passing the scene at the time, when the members of Ancient Order of Hibernians, No. 7, who were in the procession, assaulted LEHMAN and beat him severely. The Police made no arrests, as LEHMAN could not identify any of his assailants.

MICHAEL DOYLE and MICHAEL CLOSEY quarreled yesterday about a girl at No. 70 Greenwich-street, when DOYLE was stabbed on the forehead by his opponent, the wound proving a slight one. CLOSEY was arrested and locked up.

A gang of boys attempted to set fire to the new unoccupied building, No. 212 Fifth-street, owned by the Beethoven Maennerchor Society, by igniting a quantity of straw in the rear. The flames were extinguished with slight loss. A similar attempt was made on the 5th inst., which likewise proved unsuccessful. The Society are at a loss to discover the motive for these attempts.

While THOS. MURPHY, of No. 100 Mott-street, was at the foot of West Seventeenth-street yesterday afternoon in company with GEO. SUMMERS, of No. 102 Mott-street, he was accidentally shot with a revolver in the hip by SUMMERS. The ball could not be found by a surgeon, and MURPHY was removed to Bellevue Hospital.

BROOKLYN.

The election fraud cases to be called today are as follows: William J. Chinn and W. Hogan, Fifth Ward; Thomas F. Nevins and James W. Norton, Sixth Ward; Patrick Keenan and Michael Noonan, Sixth Ward; James F. Lomas and John Norton, Eleventh Ward; John Dugan and James O'Donnell, Eleventh Ward; Alexander Hamilton and Timothy Foley, Thirteenth Ward; George B. Rogers and George T. Cook, Twentieth Ward; Henry W. Adams, Twenty-first Ward.

Two colored men named WILLIAM S. BALL and WELLINGTON WILSON were arrested on Saturday night on a charge of assaulting with a razor a colored woman named LOWNA DE CLARE, residing at No. 281 South Fourth-street, E. D.

The first, and up till last evening the only, arrest made under the new Excise law was that of PHILIP H. GROGAN, the well-known restaurateur on Fulton-street, near the City Hall, who was taken to the Forty-first Precinct Station-house by Officer TICKNOR and locked up on a charge of having his saloon open in the evening. Justice WALSH opened Court after being sent for, and on the motion of F. KEADY, Esq., who appeared for Mr. GROGAN, he was released on bail to appear on the 16th inst.

Last week the colored citizens of Brooklyn organized a Grant and Colfax Club, and elected a General Committee. There were 113 names enrolled. The following officers were elected: President, Mr. C. HENDRA; Secretary, D. K. HARRINGTON; Treasurer, WM. LARK, JR.; Chairman of Executive Committee, WM. E. BROWN.

Yesterday afternoon, Mrs. MARY RYAN, aged forty-five years, residing on Dupont-street, near Union-avenue, jumped from a third-story window while in a fit of temporary insanity, and was so severely injured that she died in a few hours.

LONG ISLAND.

All the merchants of Flushing but three, ISAAC PAYNTER, BENJ. GRIFFIN and LOWERRE BRO., have signed a paper agreeing to close their stores at 8 P. M., provided the movement is general, but as these three firms stand out and refuse to close before 9 o'clock the movement will probably be defeated. The clerks of the village are much incensed against these firms and threaten all kinds of things, but as they are of an orderly disposition there will probably be no active disturbance of the peace. By the action of these firms as many as 200 clerks in the village are compelled to work one hour longer each day than they wish to.

Messrs. OVERTON & TUTHILL, the Committee appointed by the Suffolk County Supervisors to examine and report about a suitable site for a new poor-house, have visited Manor, Yaphank, Calverton, and Riverhead. It is understood that they will visit other locations before making their final report to the Board. It is proposed to purchase a farm upon which the county poor can be employed, and thereby lessen the cost of their keeping. The Committee will not report favorably on any farm which is not well located.

It is reported that a majority of the residents of the towns in the eastern part of Queens County, rather than see the Court-house located in the western part of the county, will advocate the forming of a new county from the western towns of Suffolk County and the eastern towns of Queens. Some of the newspapers in the county claim that Mr. ELBERT CARLL, the Democratic candidate for Supervisor of Huntington, was defeated at the recent election in a Democratic town because he had opposed the projected new county.

Yesterday afternoon a child of Capt. SANDS, of Flushing, while playing in a boat on the river, near the bay, fell overboard, and drifting out with the tide, would probably have been drowned if it had not been for the exertions of a young man named MARTINO, who, jumping into the river, rescued him.

The village of Fairview, in Huntington Town, Suffolk County, the name of which was lately changed from "Clay Pitts," has concluded to be known in the future by the more euphonious title of "Genola."

NEW-JERSEY.

Franklin Hall, Jersey City, was last night dedicated as a place of worship for the Swedenborgians in Jersey City. For several weeks past Rev. CHAUNCEY GILES, the prominent preacher of the new church, has been lecturing in Jersey City, and the number of followers having increased, it has been deemed necessary to have a regular place of meeting. Last evening Franklin Hall was well filled with a highly-intelligent and respectable audience. The subject of the discourse was the Swedenborgian doctrine of the Trinity, and was based on the ninth verse of the fourteenth chapter of Zechariah: "And the Lord shall be king over all the earth: in that day shall there be one Lord, and his name one." The sermon was an explanation of the doctrines of SWEDENBORG on the Trinity.

A street-fight on a large scale took place yesterday afternoon in Bergen-street, Newark, between the Irish and German inhabitants of the district. Men and women participated in the struggle, and if the Police had not promptly interfered, a serious riot would doubtless have followed. During the mêlée a German named HENRY PROSSEL was severely wounded in the head with a stone.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, May 7.—The market for American Securities opened and closed quiet. The following table shows the course of Securities and Stocks during the day:

	11 A. M.	3 P. M.
Consols for money	94	94
Consols for account	[illegible]	[illegible]
United States 5-20s, 1862	[illegible]	[illegible]
United States 5-20s, 1865, (old)	[illegible]	[illegible]
United States 5-20s, 1867	[illegible]	[illegible]
United States 10-40s	[illegible]	[illegible]
Illinois Central Railroad Shares	[illegible]	[illegible]
Erie Railroad Shares	[illegible]	[illegible]
At. and Gt. West. Shares	[illegible]	[illegible]

PARIS, May 7.—The Bourse opened quiet and closed firm; Rentes, 74f. 45c., and closed at 74f. 35c.

FRANKFORT, May 7.—United States Five-twenty Bonds opened firm at 96⅝, for the issue of 1862.

LIVERPOOL, May 7, 5 P. M.—COTTON—The market opened and closed steady; Middling Uplands opened at 10⅞, and Middling Orleans at 11⅛. The sales of the day have been 10,000 bales, of which 1,500 were taken for export and speculation. BREADSTUFFS—Corn, 28s. 6d. ℔ quarter for New Mixed Western. PROVISIONS—Pork, [illegible] ℔ bbl. for Eastern Prime Mess. LINSEED-OIL, firm. Refined PETROLEUM, 1s. 8½d. ℔ gallon.

LONDON, May 7.—American HOPS, [illegible], according to quality. LINSEED-OIL, [illegible].

BREMEN, May 7.—PETROLEUM opened firm but quiet at 6 thalers 22 groschen, and closed at 6 thalers 27 groschen.

HAMBURG, May 7.—PETROLEUM opened quiet and closed unchanged.

ANTWERP, May 7.—PETROLEUM opened quiet at [illegible] for Standard White, and closed firm at [illegible].

HAVRE, May 7.—COTTON opened quiet both on spot and afloat, and closed quiet and steady, but unchanged.

SYDNEY, N. S. W., March 26.—Exchange on London, 1 ℔ cent. premium; on New-York, 1½ ℔ cent. premium. KEROSENE, [illegible]. TOBACCO firmer and advancing.

AUCKLAND, Victoria, April 4.—Trade throughout Victoria had been very quiet. KEROSENE, [illegible]. TOBACCO steady.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

CHICAGO, May 7.—EXCHANGE 1-10 ℔ cent. premium. FREIGHTS more active; Wheat, 5c. to Buffalo. FLOUR in better demand, but prices unchanged. WHEAT firmer but unsettled; No. 2 at [illegible]; seller for the month, [illegible]; seller for June, [illegible]; afternoon, unsettled; No. 2 at [illegible], cash. CORN firmer and higher; No. 2 at [illegible]; new, [illegible]; seller for the month, [illegible]; sellers for June, [illegible]; afternoon, No. 2 firmer at [illegible], and in good demand. OATS quiet and firm at [illegible], cash, and [illegible] for No. 2, buyer for May. RYE quiet and unchanged. BARLEY dull and nominal. LARD quiet at [illegible]. Sweet-pickled HAMS, [illegible]. MEATS quiet and firm at [illegible] for Dry-salted Shoulders; [illegible] for Rough Sides; [illegible] for Short Ribs; [illegible] for Short Clear Middles, loose. CATTLE quiet and steady at [illegible] for light stockers to extra fine shipping Beeves. Live HOGS active and firm at [illegible] for Common to Extra. RECEIPTS—3,500 bbls. Flour, 45,000 bushels Wheat, 65,000 bushels Corn, 45,000 bushels Oats, 2,200 bushels Rye, 31,000 bushels Barley, 5,500 Hogs. SHIPMENTS—5,000 bbls. Flour, 35,000 bushels Wheat, 54,000 bushels Corn, 5,000 bushels Oats, 12,000 bushels Rye, 1,200 bushels Barley, 5,500 Hogs.

ST. LOUIS, May 7.—TOBACCO firm and unchanged. COTTON dull; Middling, 21c. FLOUR firm at [illegible] for Fall Superfine; [illegible] for Double Extra; [illegible] for Triple Extra; [illegible] for Choice to Fancy. WHEAT firm; No. 2 Spring, [illegible]; No. 2 Red Fall [illegible]; Choice to Fancy, [illegible]. CORN advancing; Mixed and Yellow, [illegible]; Choice to Fancy White, [illegible]. OATS advancing, at [illegible]. RYE firm at [illegible]. PROVISIONS firm. Mess PORK, [illegible]; small sales of Salt Shoulders, [illegible]; Clear Sides, [illegible], packed. BACON—Jobbing sales; Shoulders, [illegible]; Clear Rib, [illegible]; Clear Sides, [illegible]. Canvassed Sugar-cured HAMS, [illegible]. LARD—Jobbing sales at [illegible] for Tierce; [illegible] for Keg. CATTLE firm at [illegible] for good to choice. RECEIPTS—4,000 bbls. Flour, 4,000 bushels Wheat, 15,000 bushels Corn, 12,000 bushels Oats, 1,800 bushels Barley, 1,100 bushels Rye.

BALTIMORE, May 7.—COTTON in good demand and prices tending upward; Middling, [illegible]; sales 450 bales; receipts, [illegible] bales; stock, [illegible] bales. FLOUR quiet; Howard-street Superfine, [illegible]; do. Extra, [illegible]; do. Family, [illegible]; City Mills Superfine, [illegible]; do. Extra, [illegible]; do. Family, [illegible]; Western Superfine, [illegible]; do. Extra, [illegible]; do. Family, [illegible]. WHEAT dull; Maryland Amber, [illegible]; Pennsylvania, [illegible]. CORN firm; White, [illegible]; Yellow, [illegible]. OATS firm at [illegible]. Mess PORK firm, [illegible]. BACON firm; Rib Sides, [illegible]; Clear Sides, [illegible]; Shoulders, [illegible]. HAMS, [illegible]. LARD firm at [illegible]. WHISKY firm and in moderate demand; [illegible]; Iron-bound, [illegible].

BUFFALO, May 7.—RECEIPTS—3,700 bbls. Flour, 24,000 bushels Wheat, 2,500 bushels Corn, 1,700 bushels Barley. FLOUR dull and unchanged. WHEAT quiet and firm; sales 5,000 bushels No. 2 Milwaukee Club at $1 04; three boat loads Milwaukee Club on private terms, and afternoon 7,000 bushels No. 2 Chicago Spring at $1 01, closing dull. CORN dull; sales 3,500 bushels New at 80c. OATS offered at [illegible], as to quality and quantity. RYE and BARLEY neglected. SEEDS dull and unchanged. HIGHWINES quiet; 10 bbls. sold at $1 04. Mess PORK a shade easier. LARD steady at 17c. FREIGHTS dull at 11½c. for Wheat to New-York, 9c. for Corn to Albany. CATTLE, SHEEP and HOG markets unchanged. CATTLE and HOGS dull. SHEEP firm. RECEIPTS of Cattle heavy, of Sheep and Hogs fair.

OSWEGO, May 7.—FLOUR active, the demand being chiefly for the interior Eastern and Southern trade; sales 2,600 bbls. at [illegible] for No. 1 Spring; [illegible] for Amber Winter; [illegible] for White; [illegible] for Double Extra, principally at the outside quotations. WHEAT in moderate demand; sales 14,000 bushels Milwaukee Club at $1 12, and at the close strictly No. 1 held at $1 20. CORN firm at [illegible]. RYE held at 95c., in bond, which is about 2c. above the views of buyers. MILL-FEED active; Shorts, $20; Shipstuffs, $25; Middling, [illegible] ℔ ton. Railroad FREIGHTS—Flour to Boston, 65c.; to New-York, 55c.; to Albany, [illegible]; Grain and Mill-feed to Boston, [illegible]; to New-York, [illegible]; to Albany, [illegible] ℔ ton. Lake IMPORTS—57,000 bushels Wheat, 25,000 bushels Rye, 1,250,000 feet Lumber.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 7.—LEGAL TENDERS, 88¼. During the week FLOUR has been in good demand, and the market active, with more variety in prices than during the six months preceding. Within ten days Flour has advanced from 25c. to 50c. ℔ bbl., and WHEAT 10c. to 15c. ℔ hundred. It is generally conceded that the unfavorable condition of the crops is the cause of the advance. Mining SHARES [illegible]; Alpha, $12; [illegible]; Crown Point, $15; [illegible]; Hale & Norcross, [illegible]; Imperial, [illegible]; Occidental, [illegible]; Ophir, [illegible]; Overman, [illegible]; Savage, [illegible]; Sierra Nevada, [illegible]; Yellow Jacket, [illegible]. The Imperial and Ophir Companies have levied assessments of $5 ℔ share.

PHILADELPHIA, May 7.—COTTON—Stock scarce, but demand light; Middling Uplands at [illegible]. FLOUR firm and in fair demand; Extras, [illegible]; Northwestern Extra Family, [illegible]; Pennsylvania do. [illegible]; Ohio do. [illegible]; Fancy, [illegible]. WHEAT unchanged; Indiana Red, [illegible]; Pennsylvania, [illegible]. RYE sells at $1 05. CORN held firmly; Yellow, [illegible]; Mixed Western, [illegible]. OATS dull; State, [illegible]; Western, [illegible]. PETROLEUM quiet; Crude, [illegible]; Refined, [illegible]. COFFEE unchanged. SUGAR steady at [illegible] for fair, and [illegible] for good Refining Cuba. MOLASSES inactive. PROVISIONS—Small business; Mess Pork, [illegible]; Lard, [illegible]. WHISKY quiet at [illegible] for iron-bound.

CINCINNATI, May 7.—FLOUR and WHEAT unchanged. CORN active, scarce and higher; Mixed, [illegible]; White, [illegible]. OATS steady at [illegible]. RYE firm and scarce; No. 2 at 94c. BARLEY nominally unchanged. COTTON firmer, and held ½c. higher; Middling, [illegible]. TOBACCO unchanged; no sales. WHISKY steady and unchanged; demand light and little offering. Mess PORK quiet and unchanged at [illegible] held, and [illegible] offered. Bulk MEATS firm and quiet; Shoulders, [illegible]; Sides, [illegible]. BACON firm and in light supply; Shoulders, [illegible]; Clear Rib Sides, [illegible]; Clear Sides, [illegible]. LARD, [illegible], nominally. EXCHANGE dull and lower; 1-10 ℔ cent. off buying.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., May 7.—COTTON in active demand at full prices; Middling, [illegible]; sales 5,000 bales; net receipts, [illegible] bales; coastwise, [illegible] bales; total, [illegible] bales; exports, to Havre, [illegible] bales; to New-York, [illegible] bales; stock, [illegible] bales. BACON—Stock light; market firm; Shoulders, [illegible]; Rib Sides, [illegible]; Clear Sides, [illegible]. HAMS, [illegible]. Other articles unchanged. COTTON active and higher; Middling, [illegible]. Sterling EXCHANGE, [illegible]; Sight Drafts on New-York ¼ ℔ cent. premium. GOLD, [illegible].

ALBANY, May 8.—The CATTLE market opens dull and from ¼c. to ½c. lower than last week. The reduced tariff on the Erie has drawn trade away from this market. It is said the Central Company will meet the reduction with an equal cut. The highest price realized up to today was [illegible], and from that the price ranged down to [illegible], with a general average at [illegible] and a fraction. Milch COWS in active request at from [illegible], as to quality. Veal CALVES in fair supply, with a good demand at [illegible], live weight. SHEEP in moderate supply; market steady at [illegible].

LOUISVILLE, May 7.—COTTON firm; Middling, [illegible]. FLOUR, [illegible]. CORN—Choice Shelled at [illegible]. WHEAT, [illegible]. RYE, [illegible]. OATS, [illegible]. Mess PORK, [illegible]. BACON, [illegible] for Shoulders, [illegible] for Rib Sides, [illegible] for Clear Rib. Bulk MEATS—Shoulders, [illegible]; Rib Sides, [illegible]; Clear Sides, [illegible]. LARD, [illegible]. Sweet-cured HAMS, [illegible]. WHISKY, [illegible]. TOBACCO—Sales 104 hhds. at [illegible] for Frosted to Lugs, [illegible] for low to good Leaf.

MILWAUKEE, May 7.—FLOUR firm; Choice Wisconsin, [illegible]. WHEAT firm; No. 1 at [illegible]; No. 2 at [illegible]. OATS firmer; No. 2 at [illegible]. CORN steady at [illegible] for New. RYE steady; No. 1 at 77c. BARLEY firm at 50c. for Choice. FREIGHTS nominally [illegible] to Buffalo, 10c. to Oswego. RECEIPTS—3,000 bbls. Flour, 77,000 bushels Wheat. SHIPMENTS—2,000 bbls. Flour, 47,000 bushels Wheat.

TOLEDO, May 7.—FLOUR quiet. WHEAT quiet and unchanged; No. 1 White Michigan at [illegible]; No. 1 Red at [illegible]; No. 2 held at $1 14, and bid $1 14. CORN better; No. 1 at [illegible]; No. 2 at [illegible]; No. 2, Old at [illegible]. OATS dull and nominal; No. 1 at [illegible]; No. 2 at [illegible]. RECEIPTS—30,000 bushels Wheat, 3,500 bushels Corn. SHIPMENTS—1,000 bushels Wheat, 4,000 bushels Corn, 2,000 bushels Oats.

MEMPHIS, May 7.—COTTON firm; Middling, 22c.; receipts, [illegible] bales; exports, 1,410 bales. FLOUR—Superfine active at [illegible]. CORN scarce at [illegible]. OATS firm at [illegible]. Mess PORK firm at [illegible]. LARD, [illegible]. BACON—Shoulders, [illegible]; Sides, [illegible].

CLEVELAND, May 7.—WHEAT—No. 1 Red firm, held at $1 19; No. 2 Red held at [illegible]. CORN heavy at [illegible] for New Mixed. OATS steady at [illegible] for No. 1 State. RYE quiet at [illegible]. BARLEY dull and nominal.

CHARLESTON, S. C., May 7.—COTTON in active demand, and prices have advanced; Middling, [illegible]; sales, 300 bales; receipts, [illegible] bales; exports, [illegible] bales; stock, 13,130 bales.

SAVANNAH, May 7.—COTTON in good demand, with but little offering; Middling, [illegible]; sales, [illegible] bales; receipts, 745 bales; exports, 22 bales; stock, 40,201 bales.

BOSTON, May 7.—COTTON dull and nominal; Middling, [illegible]; sales, 100 bales; net receipts, [illegible] bales; coastwise, [illegible] bales; total, [illegible] bales; stock, 7,000 bales.

MOBILE, May 7.—COTTON in good demand, with an upward tendency; Middling, [illegible]; sales, 1,600 bales; receipts, [illegible] bales; exports, [illegible] bales; stock, 47,752 bales.

GALVESTON, May 7.—COTTON firm; Good Ordinary, [illegible]; sales, 1,300 bales; receipts, [illegible] bales; stock, 34,564 bales.

NORFOLK, May 7.—COTTON unchanged; Low Middling, [illegible]; sales, 100 bales; receipts, [illegible] bales; exports, [illegible] bales; stock, 3,701 bales.

AUGUSTA, Ga., May 7.—COTTON—Market firmer; sales, 290 bales; receipts, 104 bales; Middling, 21c.

Passengers Arrived.

In steam-ship Herman Livingston, from Savannah.—Mrs. E. B. Day and daughter, Miss Fairbanks, J. Putnam and wife, M. Lowenthal, wife, 6 children and servant, Mrs. Epstein, E. F. Williams and wife, Mrs. Wheeler, B. Dillon and son, G. G. Askerly, S. Sumner, Capt. J. M. Hudson, E. Comstock, N. Bowling, A. H. Thomas, H. L. Davidson, E. White, J. H. Jones, Geo. H. Lang, L. F. Jenning, T. P. Caffrey, A. J. Lyon, John King, H. Courvoisier, R. Gallagher, J. Gleason, L. Mohr, S. Bates, D. Brady and son, T. L. Tarr, C. G. Parsons, M. A. Middleton, Jas. Morgan, M. A. Slocomb, Wm. Thompson, and 10 in the steerage.

In steam-ship Wilmington, from Galveston.—Miss A. Lyons, Mrs. S. J. Ramsdale and child, A. J. Curtis, Mrs. Williams and 3 children, Mrs. Allen, Mrs. Moses and servant, Mrs. Ramsour, 2 children and servant, Mrs. Francisco Hernandez, Mrs. Monica Ferry and 2 children, Mrs. Parker, Mrs. Thompson and 2 children, Mr. Thompson, Mr. Brown, Robt. Patterson, E. G. Tilford, E. C. Smith, F. Clarke, Lieut. H. C. Danes, U. S. A.; Dr. Smith, F. O. Turner, M. A. Allen, Wm. B. Brickle, E. F. Sturdevant, and 23 in the steerage.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

Saxonia	May 10	New-York	Hamburg.
Beckton	May 10	New-York	London.
Holland	May 11	New-York	Liverpool.
Manhattan	May 11	New-York	Liverpool.
Java	May 11	New-York	Liverpool.
Rhein	May 12	New-York	Bremen.
Pereire	May 14	New-York	Havre.
City of Brussels	May 14	New-York	Liverpool.
Calabria	May 14	New-York	Liverpool.
Pennsylvania	May 14	New-York	Liverpool.

FOR HAVANA AND VERA CRUZ.

Morro Castle	May 12	New-York	Havana.
City of Mexico	May 12	New-York	Vera Cruz.

Foreign Mails Close at Post-Office.

TUESDAY.

For Europe, via Southampton, Cherbourg and Hamburg, by the Saxonia, at 12 M. Supplementary mail for paid letters on the pier, foot of Third-street, Hoboken, until 1:30 P. M.

Closing of Domestic Mails.

North, Poughkeepsie Way	6 A. M.; 3 P. M.
North, through via H. R. R. R. and New-York Central	5 A. M.; 4:30, 9 P. M.
North Way, via Harlem R. R., Chatham Four Corners	6 A. M.
East, via New-Haven	6 A. M.; 1:30, 4 P. M.
East, via Newport	[illegible] P. M.
East, New-Haven Way	6 A. M.; 3:30 P. M.
East, Fall River, [illegible]	[illegible] P. M.
South, Through	6 A. M.; 7:30 P. M.
Philadelphia Way	6 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Louisville, Indianapolis, Columbus, Chicago, St. Paul, St. Joseph, Salt Lake and Denver	7 A. M.; 3:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Cleveland, Toledo, and by A. & G. Western R. R. to Franklin and Meadville, Penn., &c.	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.

NEWS PACKAGES FOR THE PRESS.

Captains and pursers of vessels arriving at this port are requested to deliver packages addressed to the New-York Associated Press, only to parties exhibiting the written authority of J. W. SIMONTON, General Agent.

News packages for the *Journal of Commerce, Times, Tribune, World, Sun, Express, Evening Post, Commercial Advertiser, Herald, Staats* and *New-Yorker Demokrat*, must be also be delivered only to the same parties.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....4 48 | Sun sets.....7 01 | Moon sets..... [illegible]

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 1 31 | Gov. Island. 2 41 | Hell Gate.. 4 [illegible]

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK.....SUNDAY, May 8.

Arrived.

Steam-ship City of Dublin, (Br.,) Eynon, Liverpool April 22, and Queenstown [illegible], with mdse. and [illegible] passengers to John G. Dale. Experienced [illegible] westerly winds to the Banks, [illegible]; April [illegible], lat. [illegible], long. [illegible], passed a Cunard steamer bound E.; [illegible], passed a National steamer bound E.; [illegible], passed steam-ship France, hence for Liverpool; May [illegible], lat. [illegible], long. [illegible], passed steam-ship Dorian, hence for Glasgow; [illegible], passed a brig-rigged steamer bound E.; [illegible], passed steam-ship Tripoli, hence for Liverpool.

Ship Burmah, (of Windsor, N. S.,) Churchill, Liverpool 43 ds., with mdse. to master. Has been 20 ds. west of the Banks with strong W. N. W. gales.

Steam-ship Wilmington, Cole, Galveston April [illegible], via Key West May 3, with mdse. and passengers to C. H. Mallory & Co.

Steam-ship Herman Livingston, Cheesman, Savannah [illegible] hours, with mdse. and passengers to Livingston, Fox & Co.

Steam-ship Regulator, Brooks, Wilmington, N. C., [illegible] hours, with cotton and naval stores to J. Lorillard.

Steam-ship E. C. Knight, Johnson, Washington and Alexandria, with mdse. to G. M. Merrill & Co.

Ship Nuncquam Dormio, (Ger.,) Cardiff [illegible] ds., with railroad iron to order—vessel to Nesmith & Son. Has had variable weather on the passage.

Bark Eugenia, (Ital.,) Castellano, Trieste [illegible] ds., with mdse. to E. Dutilh—vessel to Funch, Edye & Co. Passed Gibraltar March [illegible], and had light winds and calms the first part of the passage, and been 20 ds. W. of Bermuda.

Bark Yumuri, (of Nassau,) Johnson, Sagua [illegible] ds., with sugar to Waydell & Co. Has been [illegible] ds. N. of Hatteras, with N. E. winds.

Bark Victor, (Norw.,) Salvesen, Marseilles [illegible] ds., with mdse. to Wendt, Tetens & Bockmann. Passed Gibraltar March 1, and has been [illegible] ds. N. of Hatteras with light winds.

Bark Avondale (of Grangemouth) Ogilvie, Shanghai Jan. 1, with teas to Heinemann & Payson. Passed Anjer, Jan. 29; Cape of Good Hope, March 10; St. Helena, [illegible], and crossed the equator April [illegible], in lon. [illegible]. Had light westerly winds and fine weather the entire passage; April [illegible], lat. [illegible], lon. [illegible], spoke ship St. Andrews Castle, (Br.,) from London for [illegible]; May [illegible], lat. [illegible], lon. [illegible], spoke schr. Annie Green (Br.) bound for Nassau.

Bark Hunter, of Portland, York, Palermo March [illegible], Gibraltar April [illegible], with fruit to Lawrence, Giles & Co.—vessel to Tetens & Bockmann. Has been [illegible] ds. W. of the Banks, with N. W. gales, during which lost [illegible] and [illegible] ct. fruit. [illegible] from Gibraltar with bark Avallo, (Ital.,) for Boston.

Bark [illegible], Clarke, [illegible] ds., with sugar to [illegible] & [illegible]—vessel to H. D. & J. U. Brookman. Has been [illegible] ds. N. of Hatteras, with N. E. winds.

Brig Keystone, of Boston, Barnes, Sagua [illegible] ds., with sugar to Waydell & Co.—vessel to James Hewitt & Co. Has been [illegible] ds. N. of Hatteras, with N. E. winds. Sailed in co. with schr. [illegible] Ricardo, Jove, for Philadelphia.

Brig Altavel, (of Boston, N. S.,) Thomas, Caibarien 12 ds., with molasses to Sheppard, Gandy & Co.—vessel to J. F. Whitney & Co. Has been [illegible] ds. N. of Hatteras with N. E. winds.

Brig Catherine, (of Pictou, N. S.,) Rencha, Little Glace Bay, via Halifax 10 ds., with coal to George E. Brewer & Co.

Brig W. Gordon, (of Pictou, N. S.,) Fisher, Matanzas 10 ds., with molasses to order—vessel to master. Has been 5 ds. N. of Hatteras.

Brig Reporter, Holmes, New-Haven.

Schr. Ida S. Burgess, (of Belfast,) Brackett, Caibarien 10 ds., with molasses to Sheppard, Gandy & Co.—vessel to master. Has been [illegible] ds. N. of Hatteras; the brig Camilla, (Br.,) hence, arrived out April 26.

Schr. Henry Adelbert, (of Gardiner, Me.,) Drake, Trinidad, Cuba, 12 ds., with molasses to Lawson & Co.—vessel to Hoffman & Murray. Has had moderate weather the entire passage, and been [illegible] ds. N. of Hatteras.

Schr. Buckingham, (of Bangor,) Pickering, Port-au-Platte 15 ds., with logwood, &c., to Eggers & Heinlein—vessel to Lunt Bros. Has been 7 ds. N. of Hatteras, with N. E. winds; has lost her sails.

Schr. D. H. Bisbee, (of Camden, Me.,) Gilkey, Para [illegible] ds., with mdse. to L. E. Amsinck & Co.—vessel to Miller & Houghton. Crossed the equator April [illegible], and has had fine weather.

Schr. Willie Dill, Howland, Newbern, N. C., 4 ds., with naval stores to Thomas Holmes & Co. May 7, off the Highlands, in a squall from N. W., lost maintopmast.

Schr. Isabel, (of New-London,) Denison, Cardenas [illegible] ds., with cocoanuts to Owen Brennan—vessel to Miller & Houghton. Has had variable winds on the passage; lost no vessels.

Schr. Warren B. Hopkins, (of Provincetown,) Bennings, San Blas [illegible] ds., with cocoanuts to Headley, Rae & Co.

Schr. Royal Arch, (of Brookhaven,) Hawkins, Sagua 10 ds., via Delaware Breakwater, with sugar to Moses & Frese—vessel to F. Abbott & Co.

Schr. R. P. Hart, (of St. George, Me.,) Hart, Savannah 5 ds., with lumber to J. Bigler—vessel to R. C. Lead & Co.

Schr. Mary D. Haskell, (of Boston,) Baker, Matanzas 12 ds., with molasses to order—vessel to master. Has been 4 ds. N. of Hatteras, with N. E. winds.

Schr. Hind & Fraser, (of Portland,) Pendleton, Mirogoane, St. Domingo, 13 ds., with logwood to Morrison & Barmo—vessel to H. P. Brown & Co. Left no vessels.

Schr. John Bolling, Wilmington, N. C., 4 ds., with naval stores to E. S. Powell.

Schr. Maria Holmes, Ripley, Satilla River, Ga., 10 ds., with lumber to E. C. Ripley.

Schr. Oceanus, Satterly, Georgetown, D. C., for Hudson.

Schr. Julia E. Willetts, Bayles, Georgetown, D. C., for Hudson.

Schr. Frank Walters, Corson, Georgetown, D. C., for Hudson.

Schr. J. D. Buckalew, Raynor, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. S. A. Mount, Young, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. D. W. Powers, Crosby, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. J. B. Bleecker, Sears, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Onward, Gorham, Bridgeport, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Laura Robinson, Robinson, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. W. W. Dickenson, Chapman, George's Banks, with fish to D. Haley.

Schr. Harriet & Sarah, Murphy, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Elisha Brooks, Rowe, George's Banks, with fish to J. Comstock.

Schr. Hydrangea, Pettis, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Eliza J. Raynor, Raynor, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. H. G. Hand, Hand, Providence, for Providence.

Schr. H. J. Chapman, Dickenson, George's Banks, with fish to D. Haley.

Schr. Shannon, (of Nassau,) Lowe, Eleuthera 7 ds., with fruit to James Douglas.

Schr. L. P. Cowperthwaite, Potter, Baltimore.
Schr. Edward Slade, Sopers, Alexandria.
Schr. John J. Ward, Inman, Alexandria.
Schr. Empire State, Warren, East Lyme.
Schr. Jacob Raymond, Allen, New-London.
Schr. Challenge, Terry, Southold.
Schr. Trimmer, Tinto, Hartford.
Schr. H. M. Wright, Bishop, New-Haven.
Schr. Robin Hood, Adams, Hartford.
Schr. Wind, Smith, Hartford, for New-Brunswick.
Schr. A. Burton, Johnson, Hartford.
Schr. Surge, Warwick, Middletown, for Trenton.
Schr. Empire, Baker, New-London, for Rondout.
Schr. Knight, Bassey, Fall River.
Schr. Mary Felicia, Tracy, New-Haven.
Schr. Garland, Lindsley, Bradford.
Schr. Anne Darling, Jones, New-Haven.
Schr. M. F. Webb, Smith, Norwich, for Trenton.
Schr. Louisa Frances, Kelly, New-Bedford.
Schr. Mary Jane, Jones, Norfolk, for Newark.
Schr. R. J. Vaughn, Vaughn, Virginia.
Schr. Henry Cole, Peterson, Virginia.
Schr. R. F. Hull, Deuce, Virginia.
Schr. R. D. Sawyer, Soper, Virginia.
Schr. F. Frazier, Stowell, Virginia.
Schr. Adeline Townsend, Bisley, Georgetown, D. C.
Schr. Oliver Scofield, Disosway, Georgetown, D. C.
Schr. Evelyn, Burger, Stamford.
Schr. Chancellor, Ferguson, Providence.
Schr. Benj. English, Kelly, Fall River.
Schr. Sound, Bowman, Providence, for Trenton.
Schr. C. S. Hazard, Miner, New-Haven.
Schr. S. W. Smith, Springer, Fall River.
Schr. Diadem, Chase, Norwich, for Rondout.
Schr. Minnesota, Heany, Providence.
Schr. Jane, Gorham, Bridgeport.
Schr. A. D. F. Howe, Allen, New-Haven.
Schr. A. Jennings, Bathurst, Virginia.
Schr. Brave, Scull, Virginia.
Schr. G. Howes, Smith, Virginia.
Schr. L. A. Edwards, Washburn, Providence.
Schr. Vulcan, Davis, Providence.
Schr. R. P. Hand, Hand, Westerly, R. I.
Schr. Copy, Smith, [illegible].
Schr. J. H. Freeman, Eldridge, Providence.
Schr. Robert Smith, Bowman, Portland, Conn.
Schr. Riverdale, Brown, Virginia.
Schr. L. P. Halleck, Lee, Virginia.
Schr. R. F. Woolsey, Johnson, Virginia.
Schr. M. E. Turner, Carr, Virginia.
Schr. J. S. Watson, Adams, Rockport, Me.
Schr. Sarah Elizabeth, Morrison, New-Haven.
Sloop Sound, Young, Virginia.

SAILED—Ship Prince Albert, for Hamburg.

WIND—At sunset, moderate, E., very foggy and cloudy.

Spoken, &c.

D. C. Saul—Schr., steering E. N. E., April 24, lat. 32, lon. 79 52.

Clara P. Gibbs—Brig, from Cardenas for New-York, May 4, lat. 39 N., lon. 73 45.

Angelique—Ship, (of St. John, N. B.,) from London for Boston, April 17, lat. 46 35, lon. 41 13.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, May 8.—Arr. ship Siam, Singapore; bark Warren Hallett, Cape de Verde; brigs Express, St. Johns, P. R.; Crocus, Caibarien; Clara Pickens, New-Orleans.

CHARLESTON, S. C., May 7.—Arr. steam-ship South Carolina, New-York.

8th, off the port, schrs. John Hancock, Boston; [illegible], New-York.

Sld. schr. Henrietta Hill, Baltimore.

HOLMES' HOLE, May 7, A. M.—Arr. schrs. James Henry, New-York, for Camden; Maria Webster, do. for Wellfleet; S. V. Nichols, do. for St. John, N. B.

C. J. Davidson, do. for Boston; Hebe, Josephine, for do.; Pauline, Sunbury, for Havana; J. G. Babcock, Boston, for Georgetown, D. C.

Sld., schrs. E. S. Day, Fiery, Lebanon New, Margaret Reinhart, and J. G. Babcock.

Southern Ports.

At Para, April [illegible], schr. Sinbad, Matthews, for New-York in 4 ds.; Ocean Pearl, [illegible], for do.; Rosa Nevillo, for do.; Chas. Mason, Jones, just arrived in 31 ds.

At Trinidad, Cuba, April [illegible], brigs Mabliss and R. Vaughan, for Philadelphia, and Mission, for Boston, to sail next day.

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

Arrived Out.

QUEENSTOWN, May 8.—The steam-ship Colorado, from New-York for Liverpool, arrived today.

STARR & MARCUS,

No. 22 John-st., Upstairs,

OFFER AN ENTIRELY NEW ASSORTMENT OF

STERLING SILVER-WARE

FROM THE

GORHAM MFG. CO.,

whose productions are universally recognized as embodying all the elements of a higher style of art in silver than has heretofore been known. The introduction of a new character in the finish, called the "ORIENTAL FINISH," is worthy of particular notice. The effect produced is extremely chaste and uncommonly beautiful.

OUR ASSORTMENT of Dinner, Dessert and Tea Services, together with a very large variety of new ornamental and useful pieces, has never been more complete nor more inviting to purchasers of refined taste. Complete WEDDING OUTFITS a specialty, at prices commending them to the closest buyers.

The

GORHAM MFG. CO.,

SILVERSMITHS,

PROVIDENCE, R. I.,

Continue to manufacture, in addition to their extensive assortment of Sterling Silver-ware, new and elegant Dinner, Dessert and Tea Services, of their well-known ELECTROPLATE.

The base is NICKEL SILVER, remarkably hard and white, upon which is a deposit of pure Silver, of such thickness that for extreme durability it possesses all the advantages of solid silver—at one-fourth the price.

The characteristic features of this ware are, the Nickel base, the sonorous ring of the metal, the thickness of the plate, the elegance of the designs and beauty of finish and ornamentation, rendering it so exactly similar to Solid Silver as to be undistinguishable from it.

It excels all other plated-ware in the market, whether of American or foreign manufacture.

Purchasers are invited to examine the assortment for sale in this City by

TIFFANY & CO.,

NO. 550 BROADWAY.

The Electroplate is stamped [illegible] Trade-mark.

The Sterling Silver is for sale by retail dealers generally throughout the country.

7 Per Cent. Gold Interest

(FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX)

FIRST MORTGAGE

SINKING FUND BONDS

OF THE

West Wisconsin R. R. Co.

FIFTEEN YEARS TO RUN FROM JANUARY, 1870, AND CONVERTIBLE INTO STOCK AT PAR.

LAND GRANT OF OVER 1,000,000 ACRES FROM GOVERNMENT,

upon which, together with the Road and all its property, these Bonds are a First Mortgage. EXEMPTED FROM TAXES UPON ITS LANDS FOR 15 YEARS.

70 MILES FINISHED AND RUNNING,

from which income is derived, with rapidly-increasing receipts.

An air-line from St. Paul's to Milwaukee and Chicago. These Lands estimated worth $8,000,000. Total amount of mortgage when Road is completed, $4,000,000. The Road is divided into four sections, and $1,000,000 Bonds are issued upon completion of each section. As these lands are sold, the proceeds are held by the Trustees as a Sinking Fund for the liquidation of the Bonds. [illegible] the safest and cheapest security offered in this market. The price of Bonds is 95 and accrued interest, but will probably be raised in a few days to 95 and accrued interest. The coupons are payable January and July, making them the best [illegible], with accrued interest and gold at 115, a 9 per cent. investment, and about 8 per cent. thereafter. Pamphlets, with full particulars, and map can be obtained at this office of

WHITE, MORRIS & CO.,

BANKERS AND FINANCIAL AGENTS OF THE COMPANY, NO. 29 WALL-ST.

NEAPOLITAN BRICKS

OF ICES AND CREAMS.

IGNAZIO ALLEGRETTI,

NO. 1,234 WALNUT-ST., PHILADELPHIA,

and

NO. 168 8TH-AV.,

near 23d-st.,

NEW-YORK.

From 20 to 30 different flavors always on hand, at from 30c. to $1 50 per Brick.

These Bricks are neatly put up in paper boxes, and may be carried in the hand for over an hour in Summer time. Only purest Pennsylvania Cream, Sugar and Fruit Juices used. Ladies who will stop their carriages for a box of cream, can enjoy the same during their drive.

Sick persons will be accommodated at any moment between 7 A. M. and 11 P. M.

GREAT BARGAINS

FOR THE NEXT THIRTY DAYS IN

FURNITURE.

KINGMAN & MURPHY,

NO. 63 BLEECKER-ST., NEW-YORK,

ONE BLOCK WEST OF BROADWAY,

SECOND STORE FROM CORNER.

Pyle's "O. K." Soap,

ESTABLISHED IN 1860,

Has attained the highest reputation as a household Soap. It speaks for itself, and an intelligent trial is all we ask. All first-class Grocers keep it. JAMES PYLE, Manufacturer, No. 350 Washington-st., New-York.

WE CALL THE ATTENTION

OF PERSONS ABOUT LEAVING FOR EUROPE, AND ALSO THOSE PREPARING TO LEAVE THE CITY ON THEIR SUMMER TOUR, TO THE VAULTS OF

THE LONG ISLAND SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY,

CORNER OF FULTON AND FRONT STS., BROOKLYN.

THE BUILDING IS CONVENIENTLY SITUATED, ONE BLOCK FROM THE FERRY, IS STRICTLY FIRE-PROOF, AND IS GUARDED NIGHT AND DAY BY FAITHFUL WATCHMEN.

THE VAULTS ARE CONSTRUCTED IN THE MOST APPROVED MANNER, AND ARE ABSOLUTELY BURGLAR-PROOF.

ALL PERSONS HAVING SECURITIES OR VALUABLES OF ANY KIND, THAT SHOULD BE DEPOSITED IN A PLACE OF SAFETY, ARE INVITED TO CALL AND INSPECT THE BUILDING AND VAULTS.

JOHN A. LOTT, President.

THOMAS MESSENGER, Vice-President.

JOHN DIMON, Jr., Secretary.

THOS. R. AGNEW,

GREENWICH, CORNER MURRAY-ST., NEW-YORK.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

TEAS, SUGARS, COFFEES, SPICES,

and everything in the line of

FIRST-CLASS GROCERIES.

"His Coffees and Teas are of the best. Also, his Sugars, Spices and Hams."—*Tribune*, Dec. 21, 1869.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY OF CUBA.—Prizes paid in gold, information furnished, highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO., bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.